

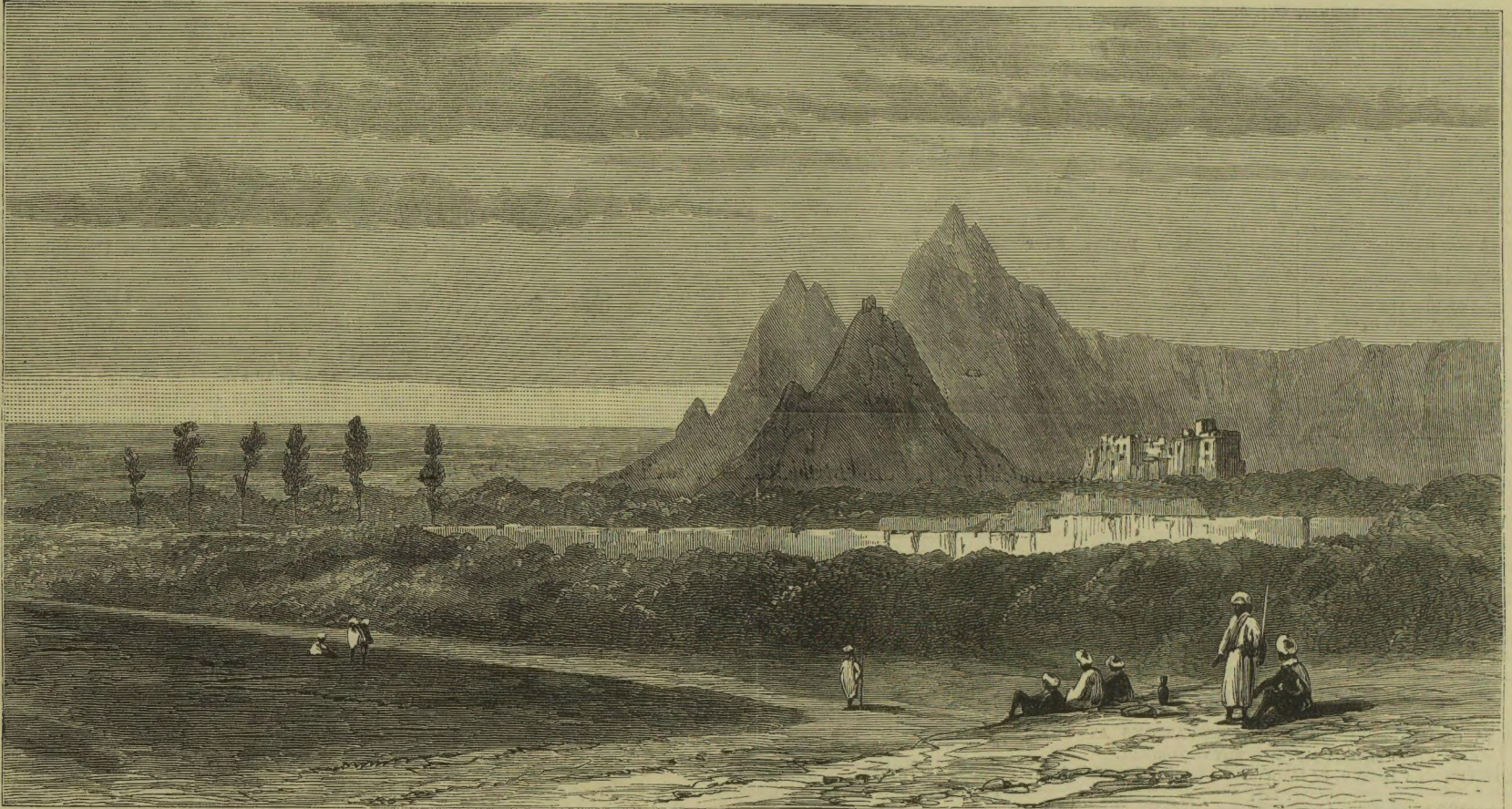
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2212.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



SCENE OF THE BATTLE NEAR CANDAHAR, ON SEPT. 22, BETWEEN AYOUB KHAN AND THE AMEER ABDURRAHMAN.—SEE PAGE 347.



THE PRINCE OF WALES DEER-STALKING ON LOHNAGAR.—SEE PAGE 647.



## BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Sandal Magna, Hornsey-rose, N., the wife of Franz Karl Thimm, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Hampstead, the wife of L. M. Casella, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 1st ult., at St. Paul's, Rondebosch, by the Ven. Archdeacon Badnall, D.D., John Frederick Standford, Esq., fourth son of Sir Robert Standford, late Captain of H.M.'s 27th Regiment, and grandson of the late Major-General Bordman, to Alida (Missie), eldest daughter of the late Charles Stuart Fillans, Esq., of Alma, Rosebank, Capetown.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at the Lansdown Hotel, Cheltenham, the Rev. James H. McKeane, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Leeds, aged 47.

On the 30th ult., at Tunbridge Wells, Agnes Lucy, wife of the Hon. William Warren-Vernon, and daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau, aged 49.

On the 5th ult., at Bangalore, Madras, in her 64th year, Henrietta Boileau, widow of the late Archibald Moncreiff Simpson, Esq., formerly of Nellore.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 15.

## SUNDAY, OCT. 9.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: Jer. v.; Phil. iii.  
Evening Lessons: Jer. xxii. or xxxv.; Luke i. 28.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Russell; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. J. B. Dover, Vicar of St. Agnes, Kensington.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Professor Wace; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Duckworth.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Thomas Scott; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon H. C. Shuttleworth.

## MONDAY, OCT. 10.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.  
Newmarket Races.  
King's College, Lectures to Ladies begin.

## TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Order of the Bath instituted, 1399.  
Norwich Musical Festival (four days), evening, Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."  
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.  
Iron and Steel Institute, meeting in London (five days).  
Stratford-on-Avon Poultry Show (two days).  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. Zeffi, first of a course of forty lectures on Ornamental Art).  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics) (four days).

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. W. Richardson on Multiple Staining of Tissues).  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
Toxophilite Society: Grand Centenary (two days).  
Norwich Musical Festival: morning, Mr. F. H. Cowen's "St. Ursula," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie;" evening, Operatic and Ballad Concert, &c.

## THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Norwich Musical Festival: morning, Mr. F. H. Cowen's "St. Ursula," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie;" evening, Operatic and Ballad Concert.  
Friday, Oct. 14.  
Norwich Musical Festival: morning, Handel's "Messiah;" evening, Operatic and Ballad Concert.  
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m.  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Moon's last quarter, 2.26 a.m.  
Thames Sailing Club Regatta.  
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.

## SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.    | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    | THERMOM.         |                          | WIND.                    |                    | Miles. | In.    |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
|         | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 a.m. | Minimum, read at 10 p.m. | General Direction. |        |        |
| Oct. 8  | 30.016               | 58.2                    | 51.9       | 81                 | 0-10             | 6.0                      | 50.0                     | SW. WSW.           | 179    | 0.005* |
| Oct. 9  | 30.081               | 54.7                    | 49.4       | 83                 | 5                | 64.8                     | 47.2                     | WSW. NW.           | 112    | 0.035  |
| Oct. 10 | 30.161               | 52.4                    | 48.0       | 86                 | 7                | 63.4                     | 47.3                     | NW.                | 58     | 0.185* |
| Oct. 11 | 30.312               | 51.5                    | 46.6       | 85                 | 2                | 63.2                     | 41.9                     | NW. NNE.           | 55     | 0.010* |
| Oct. 12 | 30.352               | 49.9                    | 47.6       | 92                 | 2                | 64.5                     | 39.9                     | NNE.               | 40     | 0.010* |
| Oct. 13 | 30.335               | 48.3                    | 45.4       | 90                 | 2                | 63.5                     | 38.8                     | NNE. E.            | 54     | 0.010* |
| Oct. 14 | 30.230               | 49.8                    | 41.6       | 76                 | 1                | 59.9                     | 38.9                     | E. ENE.            | 188    | 0.005* |

\* Dew.  
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

|                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 30.023 | 30.055 | 30.175 | 30.302 | 30.390 | 30.380 | 30.233 |
| Temperature of Air              | 52.2   | 52.2   | 53.4   | 54.9   | 48.7   | 48.4   | 54.2   |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | 50.7   | 50.9   | 53.8   | 51.9   | 48.2   | 47.7   | 49.7   |
| Direction of Wind               | W.     | SSW.   | W.     | NW.    | NNE.   | NNE.   | ESE.   |

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 2 32    | 2 53    | 3 13     | 3 32       | 3 52      | 4 12    | 4 30      |
| 5 10    | 5 30    | 5 50     | 6 10       | 6 30      | 6 50    | 7 10      |

## THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.

Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

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SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets, are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

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HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

## TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's

West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL Monday, Sept. 19, will be repeated

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.  
See the "Times," "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Daily Chronicle," "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser," of Tuesday, Sept. 20, on the Moore and Burgess Entertainment.  
Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

The news from North Africa is by no means pleasing, and unless some Frenchman of great decision and capacity is intrusted with the management of affairs there, serious complications may arise. Though the Arab tribes in Tunis have managed to defeat Ali Bey, check the advance of French battalions, burn down a railway station, and attack a train full of armed soldiers, they could hardly of themselves resist the strong force of regular troops now gathered together in the Regency, or even hope to defend successfully the city of Kairouan—next to Mecca, the most sacred shrine of Moslem devotion. But the blunders and incapacity of the French Generals have greatly impaired the military prestige of France throughout the entire region; and it is, we are told, the opinion of the European residents that unless that city is immediately occupied by French troops, an anti-Christian outbreak may at any moment occur among the natives of the Regency. Disaffection is widespread, and the Bey himself would rather prefer to go into exile than to see his capital garrisoned by European soldiers. It was hoped by the Government that the Arab insurgents would have been routed, and Kairouan have fallen, before the meeting of the new French Chambers. This expectation is not, apparently, likely to be realised. Should no bulletins of victory be published before the Legislature is opened, on the 28th, it must go hard with the Ferry Cabinet, and M. Gambetta will hardly consent to accept responsibilities that would in the end ruin his reputation. Tunis threatens to be the grave of French statesmanship.

In other parts of Northern Africa, troubles seem to impend. It may be an idle rumour that the Sultan expects the Arab tribes to triumph in Algeria and Tunis, and his supremacy over the Moslems on the southern shores of the Mediterranean to be thereby recovered. Still, it is a fact that the Turkish troops on the frontier of Tripoli have been raised to a formidable force. Even more suggestive is the Sultan's sudden intervention in Egypt. Without consulting his Cabinet, or informing the European Powers, Abdul Hamid—who, like many a weak Sovereign, is fired with ambition to be a great ruler—has dispatched to Cairo two Commissioners to investigate the causes of the recent military outbreak, to assist the Khedive to maintain order, and to prevent another revolt. In the face of France and England, the Sultan has resolved to vindicate his slumbering suzerainty. This is a very grave step, likely to add immensely to the difficulties of the Egyptian crisis; and its effects will probably be felt in Tunis and Tripoli, as well as at Cairo. Turkish intrigue can only aggravate the perplexities of the representatives of the Western Powers in Egypt, and may help to bring about that foreign occupation which it is no doubt intended to avert. Perhaps, however, the combined action of France and England will frustrate the occult objects to secure which the Turkish Commission was sent to Cairo, and support the Khedive in resisting the officious meddling of the

Sultan with matters which do not come within his legitimate sphere.

The Quarterly Revenue Returns do not in any way bear out the lugubrious predictions of "fair trade" partisans. They tell of steadily-increasing prosperity rather than of advance by "leaps and bounds." The net increase during the past three months is nearly a million and a quarter in a total of £18,134,527, and is most manifest in those items which are an index of the wellbeing of the industrial classes—such as the Customs, which of late years, up to a recent period, have shown a tendency to decline; Excise, which is so largely swollen by the indirect contributions of our prosperous artisans; and the Post Offices and Telegraphs, whose augmented receipts specially indicate an accession of commercial activity. Without quoting figures in detail, it may suffice to say that the increase of the revenue for the quarter would represent some four millions per annum, and that the half-year's gain more than makes up Mr. Gladstone's estimated margin for the whole year. At this rate of progress the Chancellor of the Exchequer may expect a surplus next April very far exceeding his expectations. Inasmuch as a rising revenue follows and does not precede general prosperity, there is every reason for satisfaction, notwithstanding an unfavourable harvest, which tends to check consumption and restrict commercial operations.

There is collateral evidence that this pleasing prospect is not illusory. We find it in the increase of railway traffic, of clearing-house returns, of rising prices in iron and other metals, in augmented wages in several trades, in the increase of the deposits in savings banks, and in the inception and carrying out of great public works. It is not many weeks since the Prince and Princess of Wales opened a new series of magnificent docks to provide for the great expansion of the commerce of Liverpool. In another fortnight his Royal Highness will take part in a similar ceremony to increase the shipping facilities of the port of Swansea. London is about to follow suit by the creation of a supplementary port at Tilbury, where a new range of docks is soon to be constructed, which will accommodate at all times of the tide the largest ocean steamers, such as those of the Orient line on the Australian route, and the new "floating palaces" recently launched by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for their Eastern traffic. The enormous growth of our mercantile marine is a development of enterprise only possible in a country where capital and skill are unrestricted, and where industrial energy is not paralysed by protective laws.

By the gracious permission of the Land League—the Social Science Congress has been this week discussing, in the Exhibition Palace at Dublin, its comprehensive programme, under the presidency of the Irish Lord Chancellor. Lord O'Hagan, while avoiding controversial subjects in his opening address, could not well refrain from making Ireland his principal theme. With considerable skill and diplomacy, he reviewed the beneficial acts of legislation conferred upon that country during the twenty years that have elapsed since the Social Science Association last met in the Irish capital. The greatest and most sweeping of these reforms is, of course, the last—the Irish Land Act. The tone of his Lordship's inaugural address was perhaps a little too optimistic. But though he refrained from dwelling upon the shortcomings of the Imperial Parliament, he was able to show that the educational institutions of the sister island, primary and intermediate and University, had been vastly improved, her ecclesiastical grievances redressed, her jury system amended, her lunacy laws ameliorated, her legal procedure remodelled, reformatory schools established, and a Sunday Closing Act put in action, with striking results in the diminution of drunkenness. Lord O'Hagan's review goes to prove that Ireland has had a full share of the benefits conferred upon the United Kingdom by progressive legislation, and that these valuable reforms have not all been the result of mere Irish pressure or coercion.

If these changes have not altogether proved to be, as the Irish Lord Chancellor sanguinely describes them, "steps of real and cheering progress, improvements permanently conquered from the past, and auspicious as they will be fruitful of a happier future," is it not mainly owing to the restlessness, turbulence, and obstructive tendencies of a section of the Irish people? They clamoured for a sweeping measure of land reform that would give security to tenant farmers. With infinite labour and self-denial Parliament has complied with the demand, and the Irish Land Act—the charter of the occupiers of the soil—is about to come into operation. Nevertheless, a boon which, to quote the resolutions of the Roman Catholic bishops, "will bring present substantial benefit" to tenant farmers, "and help them to obtain the rights they justly claim"—"for which the gratitude of the country is due to Mr. Gladstone and his Government and to all who helped to carry it through Parliament"—is disparaged and misrepresented by those who demanded it; and, even before its beneficent provisions have come into operation, agitation against the payment of "fair rents" is fomented, and the authors of the Act are ungratefully vilified. The Irish prelates warn their "flocks" against "all secret agencies of violence and



intimidation." But their advice does not promise to be of much avail against the sinister counsels of the Land League, whose avowed object is to reject all conciliation, and to make their country ungovernable by a British Ministry. It suits the ulterior purpose of Mr. Parnell and his clique, as long as they are supplied with pecuniary resources by American Fenians for keeping up their agitation, to fling back the "message of peace," and to stand between the Irish tenants and the solid advantages offered them by the Land Act; and apparently—though the issue is not absolutely certain—the incendiary appeals of the Home Rule leaders will have more influence upon the cultivators of the soil than the sober counsels of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

It must sound strangely to a dramatist to hear the play on which he has expended a considerable amount of trouble received with vociferous applause by an audience overnight, and condemned to a treatment of critical cold water in the morning. Yet this has been the fate of Mr. G. R. Sims, with his "Half-Way House," at the Vaudeville. The audience was almost extravagant and effusive in its protestations of delight, stopping the action of the play occasionally, in order that the jests might be complimented, and showing its partiality for the author by calling him twice before the curtain. But, unfortunately, this good opinion was not shared by those who are prevented from recording their impression by outward sign and manifestation, and who judge plays from some natural or assumed standpoint of art. If criticism were reduced to the dead level of reporting fact, there would have been nothing to do but to count the cheers and the compliments, to tell the story and repeat the jokes; but Mr. Sims, who is an artist in his way, deserves better treatment than this, and accordingly his comedy was submitted to analysis and found wanting. It is my misfortune, perhaps, to feel no sympathy for very pronounced types of the school of unnatural comedy, and I do not consider it artistic at all to disguise blemish of construction, character, and interest with a shower of verbal conceits. It is clever, no doubt, of a dramatic cook to make insipidity grateful by means of pepper, though the process does not commend itself to a refined and educated palate. Now, the "Half-Way House" gives me the idea of a play that has looked well on paper, that has been tried and found wanting when submitted to the action and test of rehearsal, and, finally, has been decorated with what are called good lines in the wild hope of hiding the patched pieces and ragged edges. This process for the moment may deceive the indiscriminating, but it cannot blind the connoisseur; and, after all, in the interests of art, he is just as much entitled to his opinion as the quick-eared picker up of pun and waggery. For my own part, I can only say that the "Half-Way House" did not interest me, or at any time rivet my attention. I found my thoughts wandering away continually, and my eyes turning from the scene. Indeed, I candidly own that I was inclined to laugh at the moment when I ought to have been serious, and to have felt very sad when I was supposed to laugh. Irreverent as it may appear, the semi-demented lady, who has been put away in a lunatic asylum by her husband, for the very strange reason that he prefers a termagant, shrewish sister, to a mild and gentle wife, presented herself to my imagination as quite a comical figure. The manner in which they chased the poor creature over the Squire's grounds, hid her behind doors and curtains, imprisoned her in the upper chambers of rustic inns, and scarcely ever allowed her to speak or defend herself, was far more amusing to those who had a quick sense of humour than the verbal duels between the well-born Squire and the ill-bred florist, or the melancholy maunderings of Obadiah Dell, the soft-hearted broker's man. I had occasion to say the other day that what the French call the "ma mère" interest is always a risky speculation as a main motive for plays in this country, but it becomes more dangerous still when the mother in question has her dramatic value discounted by the suggestion that she has only just escaped from a lunatic asylum. It is quite clear that the author did not intend Mrs. Hesselstine, the Squire's wife, to be the least bit mad, but the audience obstinately adhered to the suggestion that, after all, there is no smoke without fire. It was very creditable on the part of the poor lady's son to bring his mother's case before the commissioners, and to upset the selfish and worldly calculations of his very objectionable aunt; but, with all my desire to behave properly, I found myself sniggering when the poor ill-used lady, with her meek gentility and her apparent helplessness, was put forward as an object of pity and a figure of pathos. For a minute or so there seemed to be a chance of a good dramatic complication when the concealment of the mother is the means of compromising an innocent girl and her lover; but the opportunity is not firmly seized—it slips out of the author's hands; and the true situation of the indignant father casting off the daughter he loves and has trusted is thrust on one side in order to get a roar over the fact that the miserable broker's man has locked up the wrong lady in the summer-house as a violent lunatic. The roar of laughter came, but the position was curiously inartistic. And I do not think it unnatural that those who listened should have been disappointed not to have found in this play many traces of that true vein of comedy-humour that underlies many of the more dramatic scenes in Mr. Sims's excellent melodrama. All the Jarvis or Old Showman episodes in the "Lights o' London" are brimming over with welcome comedy, tenderness, humour, and nature. Such a sentence as that when Mrs. Stephens, at the meeting of husband and wife, after an agonised parting, gently draws the old showman away, with the remark, "Look here, old man, we are not on in this scene," is worth all the good lines in the "Half-Way House," that do not always represent the true current of humour that flows through the work of the author. Mr. Sims will write a good comedy some day; but it would be undue flattery to say that the "Half-Way House" is an artistic success, or represents the author at his best.

The two most interesting characters in the play are lucky enough to meet with congenial and sympathetic art on the part of their representatives. Mr. Thomas Thorne becomes John Hope, a West-End florist, a cheery old tradesman, whose daughter Ivy is the apple of his eye, and who is a practical, common-sense fellow, full of sound worldly wisdom, and a man of shrewd observation. He talks as such a man would talk; his language, ever apposite, is never strained for the mere sake of courting temporary applause; and the best writing of the play falls to this character. Mr. Thorne plays it in careful, sympathetic style, and he gets his effects in a legitimate manner, without straining for them. Since his Caleb Decie, in the "Two Roses," Mr. Thorne has done nothing better than this, and he very sensibly avoids that trick of emphasising good lines which is so destructive of artistic

effect. The epigram, such as it is, tells without being flung at the heads of the audience and deliberately underlined. Accordingly it is a character and not a caricature. Praise as hearty and sincere may be awarded to Miss Alma Murray, who, by sheer artistic instinct, is able to raise the pretty character of Ivy Hope and to remove it from the category of stage milkops. This young lady is an emotional and expressive actress, with a persuasive voice and a refined manner, who in this case makes much of inelastic material. Strange to say, Miss Murray is as successful with her negative as her positive points of expression. The play denies her the chance of strong acting scenes, so she has to illustrate its effect upon her in dumb show. There are few actresses who understand this art of working in repose. The majority of plays become dull and flat because both actors and actresses think that their work is done when they have spoken their lines. Boys at school repeating their repetition cannot be more uninteresting. But then Miss Alma Murray comes of a good stock and inherits a strong artistic sense. The most showy character in the play of strongly marked individuality is the lachrymose broker's man, Obadiah Dell, which becomes more than a success in make-up in the hands of Mr. W. Lestock, who has done many good little bits of characteristic expression of late. Obadiah Dell is a character who persuades you he is of vast importance to the play, but dies down to nothing. All justice is done to the character by the photographic reality of the artist, who shows his versatility by appearing the same evening as Focus, in Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's amusing little play "The Henwitchers." Squire Hesselstine, with his airs and graces, his bumptious patronage, and Micawberish platitudes, fell, of course, to Mr. William Farren, who must be a bit tired of representing the aristocratic snob as opposed to the genuine vulgarity of the tradesman. It is a wholly unnatural character, but apparently inseparable from the comedy of caricature, and the actor is to be pitied who has to endeavour to realise that which is false and unreal. The supposed antagonism between brains and breeding is further illustrated by the character of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, a detestable woman, who would be tolerated in no section of society, and whose pronounced rudeness becomes an astounding solecism. It is inconceivable that such a man as Squire Hesselstine would incarcerate a gentle, harmless, and inoffensive wife for the sake of being domineered over by a shrew who asserts her claims to social distinction by continual acts of bad breeding. Surely it is high time that the tables were turned, and that we saw on the stage some of the courtesies and graces that breeding and education give. Cannot some one present us with a replica of the poor nobleman in order to distract our attention from the stage squire who patronises his inferiors and behaves like a snob? Just for a change, we might be permitted to see a mean vulgarian and a high-minded gentleman. Mrs. Canninge did all that could be done with the unnatural sister of an equally unnatural brother. With the exception of Mr. J. G. Grahame, who played a conventional lover with ease and some distinction, there was little more to be done by the rest of the cast, though it contained such good names as those of Mr. John Maclean and Miss Kate Phillips.

It has been very wisely determined to keep "La Mascotte" in reserve until the new theatre in Pantou-street is ready to open its doors, and to transfer the new comedy, "Out of the Hunt," to the Royalty. Accordingly, the Royalty will give us our first night next Saturday; but I should think that the alteration of idea would necessitate a change of name for the Pantou-street Theatre. It would not be symmetrical to act "La Mascotte," which is essentially an opera, at a new comedy theatre.

C. S.

### MUSIC.

#### THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

As previously said, the twentieth triennial recurrence of this celebration will take place next week, beginning on Tuesday evening, and closing on Friday evening. This festival, like that held at Birmingham (also triennially), is given for the benefit of the local hospital, and other similar institutions in the county; another point of resemblance being that each is independent of any association, such as that between the three cathedral cities of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester.

Norwich has distinguished itself by the production of some important works, several of which have been expressly composed for its festivals—among others Spohr's oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," and some excellent compositions by Sir Julius Benedict, notably his fine sacred cantata, "The Legend of St. Cecilia." It was through the late Professor Edward Taylor (formerly conductor of these festivals from 1839) that Spohr's sacred music was made known to the English public—his "Last Judgment," and "Calvary" ("The Crucifixion")—in addition to the oratorio just named—having all been first heard in this country at Norwich Festivals. Sir J. Benedict succeeded Professor Edward Taylor (in 1842) as conductor of these festivals, and fulfilled that office with his well-known skill and energy until the present occasion, when he retires, and will be replaced by Mr. Randegger, whose fitness for the post has been amply proved in many instances, and will, doubtless, again be manifested.

Some new works are to be brought forward this year—all composed expressly for the Festival. On Thursday morning a sacred cantata, entitled "Saint Ursula," will be produced, the music composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen to a poem written by Mr. R. E. Francillon; at Thursday's evening concert, "The Sun-Worshippers," a choral ode composed by Mr. A. Goring Thomas to words adapted by Mr. Charles Scott from the French of Casimir Delavigne; and an overture to Shakspeare's "Henry the Fifth," by Mr. W. Macfarren, will be included in the programme. Another novelty is to be given at the final concert, on Friday evening, this being a symphonic poem, entitled "The Harvest Festival," composed (also for this occasion) by Mr. J. F. Barnett, for orchestra, with ad libitum chorus and organ.

The band and chorus together will number about 350 performers; the orchestra is headed by Mr. J. T. Carrodus as principal and solo violin; and each department of the band comprises some of our most skilful instrumentalists.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be given on the opening night, in St. Andrew's Hall, where all the performances take place. Among the specialties on following days (besides the novelties already mentioned) will be Bach's motet for double choir, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks;" Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," conducted by himself (its first performance in Norwich); Berlioz's "Faust" music; Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia," with the recitation of the illustrative verses by Mr. Santley, the eminent baritone; well-known orchestral and vocal pieces making up the remainder of the programmes.

#### LYCEUM THEATRE.

This house was reopened on Saturday evening for a series of performances of operas in Italian during the period that will elapse before Mr. Henry Irving begins his new dramatic season. Mr. Samuel Hayes is the temporary lessee, and he has collected a company that comprises many well-known artists

heretofore associated with Italian opera in this country, and others, of foreign repute, who make their first appearances in England. Of Mr. Hayes's arrangements, however, we have already spoken, and have now merely to notice the opening performances of the week. The season began with a very efficient performance of "Dinorah," in which, as the heroine, Mdle. Marimon reappeared, after an absence of three years. Never has this lady sung with more effect; indeed, the comparatively moderate size of the house is highly favourable to a style that is so eminently refined and graceful as that of the artist just named, who gave with exquisite grace the Slumber Song, and Dinorah's share of the Bell Trio, and with characteristic, but unexaggerated, humour, the music associated with her uncouth lover, Corentino. In the elaborate Shadow Song, Mdle. Marimon's admirable execution of the bravura difficulties—scale passages, shakes, &c.—elicited enthusiastic applause, and an encore. Dinorah's share of the Trio preceding the catastrophe of the torrent was given with good dramatic impulse; and the final music, in the scene of her recovered reason, with much charm and tenderness. One of the new appearances promised—that of Signor Padilla—took place on this occasion. This gentleman, who comes from La Scala, Milan, obtained a decided success. He possesses a fine baritone voice of powerful quality, and his acting and singing are alike artistic and judicious. He at once made a good impression by his delivery of Hoel's aria in the first act, and this was improved on throughout the opera, his excellent rendering of the romanza in the last act having been especially applauded and encored. Another first appearance was that of Mdle. Le Brun, who sang the Goat-herd's canzone with great expression and refinement, and met with a deservedly favourable reception. Signor Frapoli's Corentino was the same highly meritorious performance that has before been associated with performances of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the cast was completed by Signori Tesseman and Gonniet as the Reaper and the Hunter, and Mdle. Vilnotte as the second goatherd. The orchestra, led by Mr. Carrodus, was thoroughly efficient, as was the chorus under the skilled training of Mr. Pittman (exception being taken to an occasional exuberance of power on the part of the male chorists. The stage arrangements (including the torrent of real water) were good; and the performance was very ably conducted by Signor Li Calsi.

On Monday, Madame Rose Hersee made her first appearance since her return from Australia and justified the warm greeting with which she was received, by her very artistic performance as Gilda, in "Rigoletto." Her delivery of the aria "Caro nome" was especially graceful in style and neat in execution; her shares in the duet with Rigoletto and in that with the Duke, in the first act, having also been very effectively rendered. In the still greater scene with Rigoletto, in the following act, Madame Hersee sang with genuine passion and pathos; and here, as elsewhere, she was greatly applauded. Signor Padilla, as Rigoletto, enhanced the very favourable impression produced by his first appearance on Saturday. He sang the music of the part with fine effect, and acted throughout with genuine dramatic power. Signor Frapoli was an efficient representative of the Duke, whose aria, "La donna è mobile" was encored, as was the beautiful quartet, in the last scene, for the characters already named and Maddalena, whose share in it was extremely well sung by Mdle. Le Brun. In the small part of Sparafucile, Signor Ponsard made his first appearance, and acted and sang with good effect. The choruses were generally well rendered, that of the courtiers at the beginning of the second act particularly so. Other features require no special comment.

On Tuesday evening "Don Pasquale" was given, with a generally efficient cast, and included the brilliant singing of Mdle. Marimon as Norina; the characters of Ernesto, Dr. Malatesta, and Don Pasquale having been filled, respectively, by Signori Vizzani, Padilla, and Zoboli.

For Wednesday, "Il Trovatore" was announced; for Thursday, a repetition of "Dinorah;" and for the following evening, "Lucrezia Borgia."

The twenty-sixth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on Oct. 15—still under the able direction of Mr. Manns. The opening concert will include the first performance in England of the ballet-music from Gounod's new opera "Le Tribut de Zamora;" other novelties promised being Berlioz's Symphonie Fantastique, entitled "Le Retour à la Vie," a new overture, "Niagara," by Mr. F. H. Cowen; vocal and instrumental scenes from the "Francesca di Rimini" of the late Hermann Goetz; and, probably, a new symphony by Mr. Henry Leslie, entitled "Chivalry;" and Brahms's recently completed pianoforte concerto. Ten concerts will be given before Christmas, and fifteen during the new year, beginning on Feb. 18—the usual supplemental concert for Mr. Manns's benefit being announced for June 17.

Two Richter concerts are to be given—on Oct. 24 and 29—the programmes of which will include Beethoven's "Choral" and "Eroica" symphonies, works by Wagner and Berlioz; and a new pianoforte concerto, composed, and to be performed by, Mr. E. D'Albert.

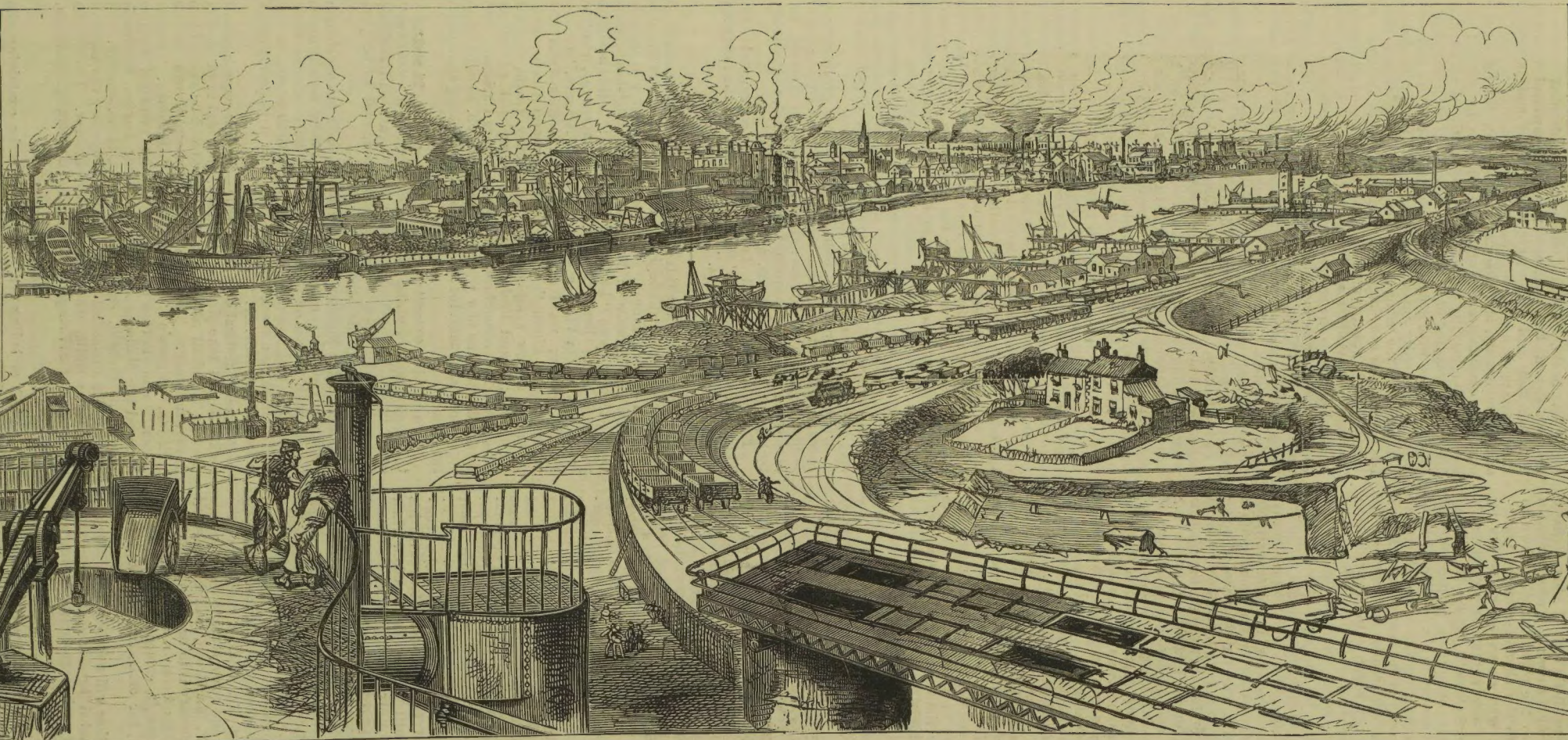
The Monday Popular Concerts begin their twenty-fourth season on Oct. 31; the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society opens its eleventh season on Nov. 2 (with Handel's "Judas Macabaeus"); and, as previously said, the fiftieth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society begins (also with a performance of "Judas") on Nov. 11.

A musical festival on a large scale—the first experiment of its kind—will take place on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd inst. in the new Townhall of Huddersfield, which will be opened two days previously. The chief works performed will be the "Elijah," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Rossini's, "Stabat Mater," and Berlioz's "Faust." The principal singers engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Mary Davies, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, and Messrs. Lloyd, Maas, Santley, and King. The orchestral music will be played by the band of Mr. Charles Hallé, who will act as conductor. The chorus will consist of 277 singers, eighty-nine of whom are amateurs.

The bill of lading for the cement casks containing the infernal machines that arrived at Liverpool in the Bavaria has been discovered, having been returned to the American dead-letter office from Bolton, where the man to whom it was addressed could not be found. It was inclosed in a note written on paper belonging to the United Irishman, but Rossa asserts that he knows nothing of the matter.

The Gas Committee of the Manchester Corporation report that not only have they met the loss of revenue consequent upon the last reduction of 2d. per thousand feet in the price of gas, but that they are enabled on the year's working to set aside £25,206 towards the liquidation of the mortgage debt; £27,728 for depreciation works; and £52,000 for public improvements. The committee recommended that after Dec. 25 next the price of gas should be again reduced by 2d. per thousand feet.

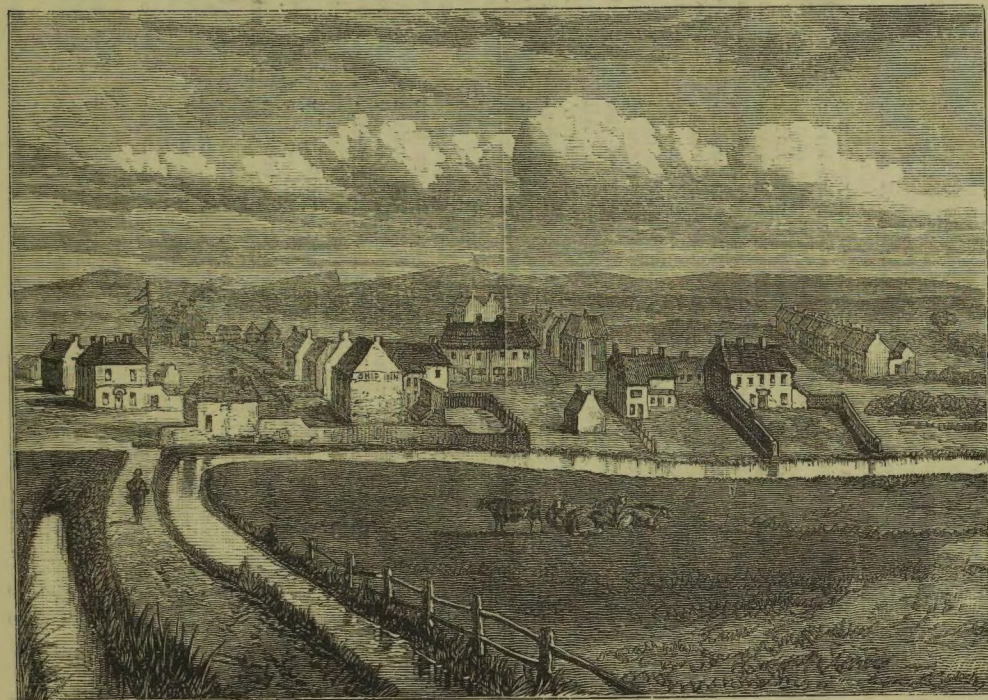




MR. W. FALLOWS.

THE MIDDLESBROUGH AND CLEVELAND IRON TRADE JUBILEE: GENERAL VIEW OF MIDDLESBROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

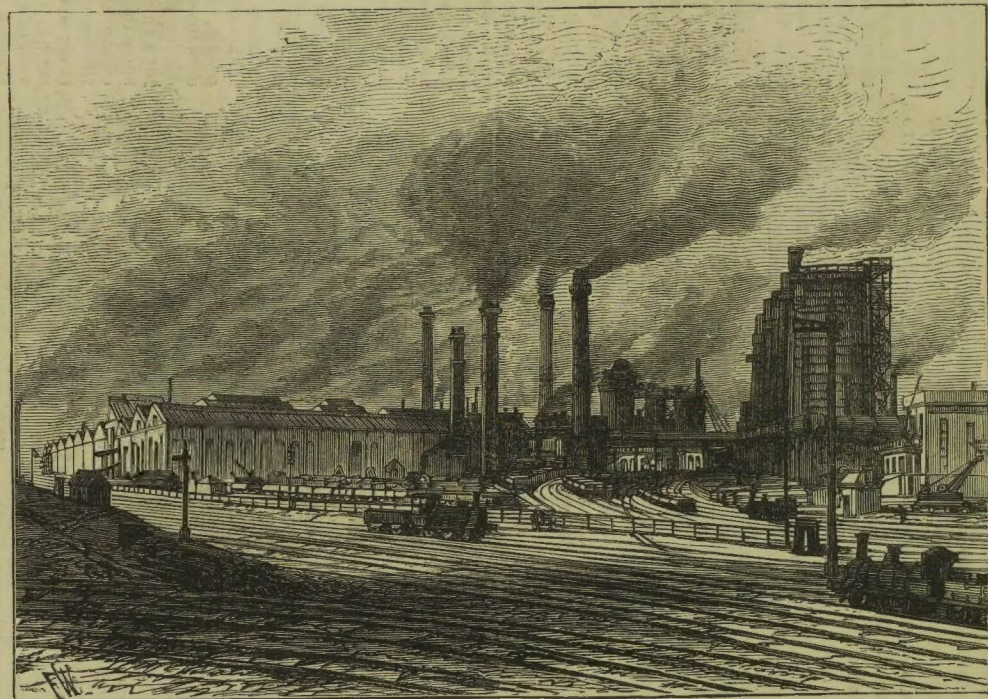
THE MAYOR OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



MIDDLESBROUGH IN 1832.

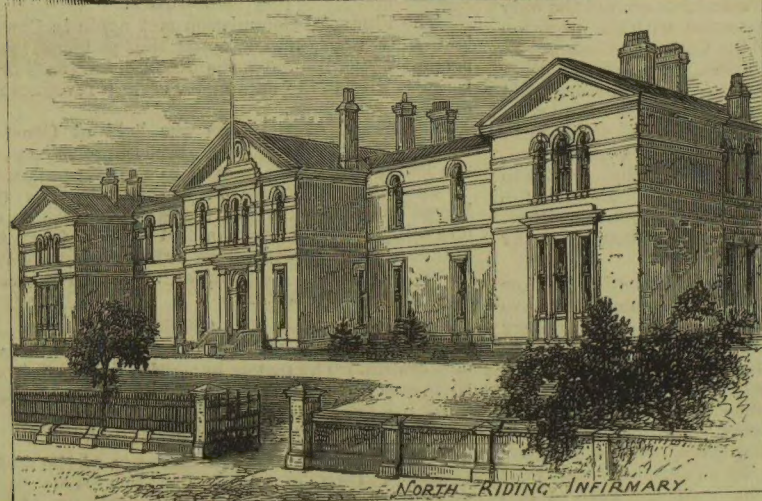
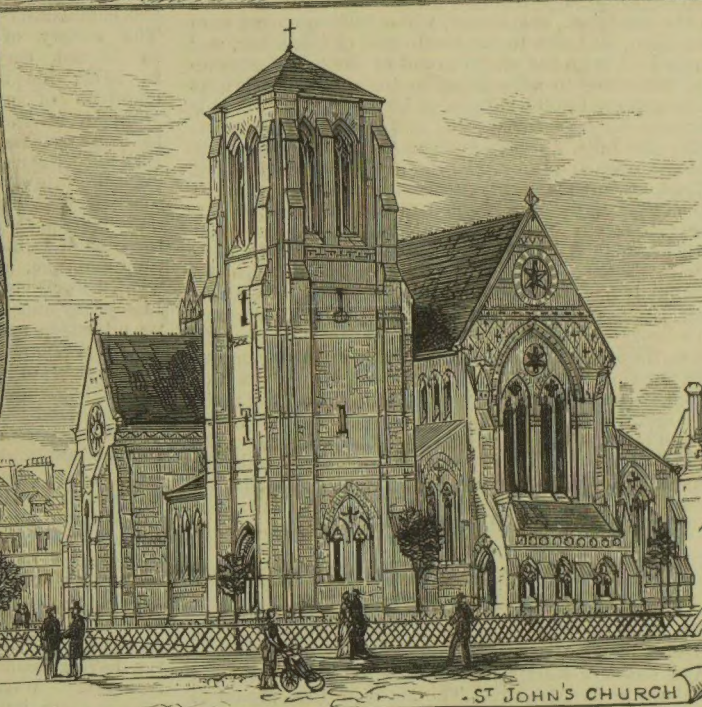
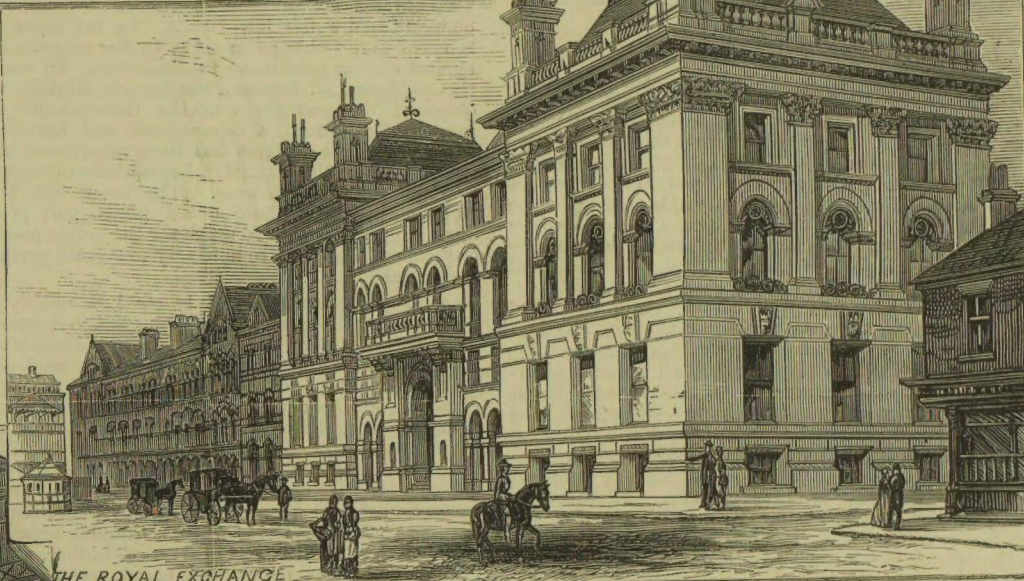
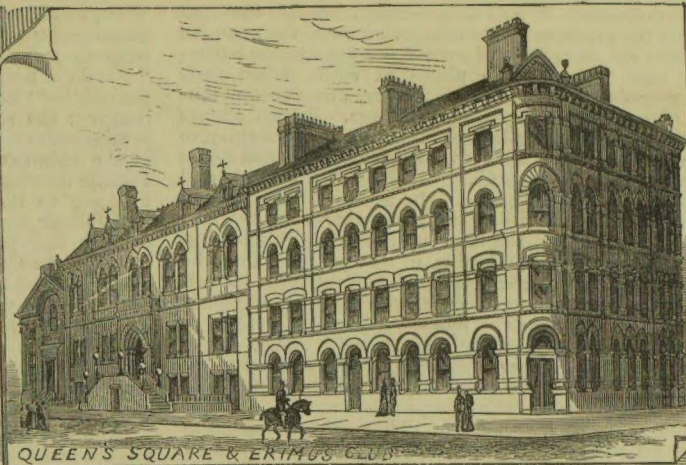
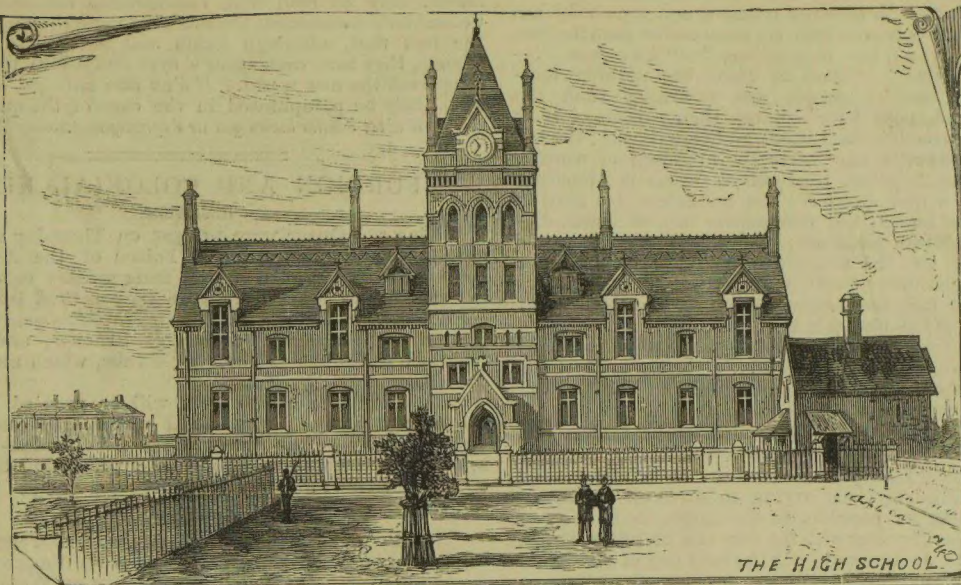


STATUE OF THE LATE MR. BOLCKOW.



IRON FURNACES AT MIDDLESBROUGH.







## The Extra Supplement.

## BROKEN TRUCE.

The practice of warfare in the Middle Ages was not invariably chivalrous and noble. It may be questioned whether the habit of allowing the privileged class of fighting men, the mounted Knights who led on a troop of armed peasants to the battlefield, to case themselves in plates of steel, while their followers wore jerkins of fustian or leather, was a custom that implies a high standard of personal courage. British officers and gentlemen would rather disdain, in the nineteenth century, to plead their rank as an excuse for wearing armour denied to the common soldiery. To be sure, the heroes of the Iliad, and even Achilles, who was supposed to be invulnerable except in the heel, are described by Homer as having exercised the virtue of martial bravery under similar conditions; and it has been the way of epic and romantic poets, in all ages, to ignore the obvious comparison of their splendid chief warriors, so well equipped for defence and offence, with the mere nameless multitude of their fellow-creatures ready to be killed. The deadly arrow, dexterously aimed by a crafty archer, was, nevertheless, often sufficient, as in the case of Achilles, and in that of Harold, and in that of Richard Cœur de Lion, to make the proudest of these superior fighting men acquainted with death. That was fair enough in the regular action of battle; but, in the scene represented by our Artist, it is by a sudden act of treachery, and in despite of a flag of truce, that the captain of a host, riding forward to receive pretended overtures of peace, is wounded in the throat, having doffed his helmet and vizor, with his gorget, for more ease in speaking at the expected Conference. This is an infamous trick; but history tells of many such foul deeds.

## THE LATE BATTLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

We have been favoured by a military correspondent with a Sketch of the scene of the battle near Candahar on the 22nd ult., when Ayoub Khan of Herat was defeated by the Ameer Abdurrahman of Cabul. It appears that on the 19th ult., the Ameer, finding great difficulty in obtaining flour for his troops, and unable to tempt Ayoub out of his position, shifted his camp about nine miles to the west. By this manoeuvre he abandoned his line of command of a larger extent of country in order to be the better able to feed his troops, securing by his change of camp a position with abundance of water and mills. He was also in communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but still had a line of retreat to Pisheen open. He also obtained striking distance of the Herat road. During the next two days he remained quiet, while Ayoub transferred his camp from the east to the west of the city, and established his own headquarters at Chilzina, three miles from Candahar on the Herat road. From this point a ridge of very steep rocky hills runs to the south-west for four miles. To the east of it, a mile from Chilzina, lies old Candahar, destroyed by Nadir Shah in 1735. It is a complete ruin, but its wide ditch and massive ramparts still make it a formidable military position. Here Ayoub placed his guns, his infantry holding the villages and walled inclosures for a mile or more to his left front. In the open valley to the west of the hill he placed his Herati horse and one Herati regiment, apparently to secure his retreat. At day-break on the 22nd inst., the Ameer, whose headquarters were at Karez-i-Niko, six miles to the south-west of Candahar, and a mile and a half from the southern end of the hills, broke up his camp, intending to advance up to them and attack next day, but he appeared in the villages on his right, detaching his Ghilzai horse to engage the Heratis in the valley to the west. On reaching the hills, Ayoub's guns on the southern rampart of the old city opened on him, and the Ameer pushed forward to meet them. Ayoub placed his Candahari regiments in front: next to them the Ghazis, of whom he had nearly 10,000; and in their rear two of the Ameer's Cabuli regiments, the third regiment being with the baggage. The action seems to have gone on without any result for three or more hours, when the Cabulis suddenly opened fire on the Ghazis and Candaharis in their front. This treachery decided the day, the Ghazis and Candaharis broke and fled, and three of the Herati regiments went over to the victor. The Ghilzai cavalry in the meantime had routed the Herati horse and infantry in the valley west of the hills, but do not appear to have been able to hold the road, for Ayoub and his Sirdars escaped unopposed. The tents, baggage, and fourteen guns fell into the victor's hands. The city opened its gates; the bazaars were partially plundered, with many merchants' houses and the Farsiwans' quarters. The next day the villages in the vicinity of the city were given up to plunder, in revenge for their inhabitants joining Ayoub.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES DEER-STALKING ON LOCHNAGAR.

Our Artist, who has been staying at Abergeldie, furnishes another Sketch of Highland sport. On Sept. 22 the Prince of Wales went out deer-stalking. The ground gone over was along the base of Lochnagar. The rock in this region is granite, and the hillsides are covered with blocks of every size, in such quantities as to suggest that a shower of them must have come down from the clouds. Just before lunch a herd of deer was come upon which promised well for a shot; and the usual creeping and crawling along over heather and granite blocks was gone through, but only to discover that the herd had bolted, as an outlying hind had seen the party and gave the alarm. After lunch, the direction the deer had taken was followed up; this led the Prince close upon the small lake which gives Lochnagar its name, round which is a wilderness of granite boulders; and just under a pointed hill known as the "Pass," the herd was discovered. They got the scent of the sportsmen, and began to move, but a rapid advance, made principally on hands and knees, brought the front stag just within range. He was on a rising ground, gazing about for the foes he had already scented in the air. The principal stalker was watching him with his glass, while the Prince had crawled up under cover of a huge mass of granite, Peter Robertson close behind him with the second rifle. The distance was considerable, but the shot struck the shoulder of the stag. The herd at once went off, and the wounded animal with them. At this moment a thick mist came down, and it became impossible to follow over the rough sides of the Pass after them. Spots of blood were visible on the boulders, but under the circumstances pursuit was out of the question, and it was arranged that the ground should be gone over next day by the gillies. After the mist cleared away a little, the Prince moved on towards Altnaguisach, and a few deer were met with, but not under conditions favourable for successful shooting. The Prince and his party had walked over the rough hillside for at least a distance of eight miles, and a similar distance had to be gone over on the ride back to Abergeldie after darkness had come down.

Mr. Alderman Ellis has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the civic year beginning Nov. 9.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

"What is the news?"—"Eh? Have you not heard?" . . . Why, President Grévy is growing a beard, and somebody has discovered that he was born in 1807, six years earlier than the date hitherto given by all his biographers."—"Ah! bah!"—"Parole d'honneur!"—"And at Paris has nothing happened?"—"Not much; people are returning from the country; the schoolboys have relieved their parents of their presence and returned to their slates and copy-books; the cry of the chimney-sweeps announces the approach of winter; Mabile has closed its gates; the Summer Circus is preparing to move to its winter quarters; the publishers are getting ready their new books; the newspapers are, as usual, discussing the political situation; the Chambers are to be convoked on Oct. 28; the municipal authorities have bought one million kilogrammes of salt, wherewith to melt the snows of the coming winter; the almanacs for 1882 have appeared; Jeanne Samary, of the Français, has been down in the country à la chasse, and she shot a cabbage thinking it was a hare; but she is so short-sighted . . . and . . . ah! you know little Zélie Chose, of the Opéra? Well, her minister . . . ." (The rest of the conversation does not interest the public.)

The date of Oct. 28, fixed for the meeting of Parliament, has not given universal satisfaction. Any other date, probably, would have been criticised just as much. But still it does seem as if the Ministry were trying to stave off public explanations as long as possible, in the hope, some say, of coming before the Chamber with the *éclat* of a victory in Tunis, such, for instance, as the capture of the holy city of Kairouan. This unfortunate Tunisian expedition is destined to have an epilogue before the law courts. In my letter last week I referred to the charges brought by the extreme Radical Press against certain prominent functionaries. In consequence of these attacks, M. Roustan, the French Minister in Tunis, has obtained the permission of the Government to prosecute Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, and Baron de Billing, a diplomatist, whose name has been mentioned in connection with certain of these articles, has likewise obtained permission to prosecute the *Evenement*. The result will be scandalous and rancorous revelations of all kinds, and probably a few duels; and all this not so much for the public good as to amuse the gallery, and to give notoriety to certain persons greedy of fame at any price.

It is curious and painful to see how readily in France a political difference is envenomed by personal spite and hatred. The more advanced the politics, the more ruthless the hatred. I have often called the attention of my readers to the persevering activity of the revolutionary party in France, especially of the revolutionaries of Paris. Last Sunday, for instance, several hundred Revolutionaries met at the Salle Rivoli, and adopted with unanimous fury the following resolution:—"A great popular meeting shall be organised to impeach the Ministers, who are traitors, and guilty of peculation." On the previous Friday more than 3000 Communards held what they call the "grandes assises du peuple" at the Elysée-Montmartre, to judge Lullier, a former naval officer, who began his political career under the Empire, and was commander-in-chief of the federals during the Commune. The history of Lullier is too long to be related here. It is not easy to discover exactly what his rôle was in 1871; his brain appears to be haunted by hallucinations of greatness; he dreamed of becoming the Monk of M. Thiers. However, he was arrested, condemned to transportation for life, and finally sent to New Caledonia. But since the amnesty the returned Communards have been purifying their ranks. From time to time you read in their journals that citizen So-and-So has been called up to defend himself before a jury of honour on a charge of treason. Well, the turn of Lullier has come. He is accused of having betrayed the Commune, accepted the money of Thiers, and I know not what. For more than two hours on Friday last the citizens Lissagaray and Humbert, both men of letter and talent, drew up a terrible act of accusation against Lullier, and the three thousand Communards, under the presidency of Tony Révillon, the deputy of Charonne, poet, novelist, and journalist of talent, applauded with enthusiasm each phrase with terrible cries of blood-thirsting hatred. When Lullier rose to reply the crowd greeted him with prolonged howls and cries of "Villain! traitor! spit in his face," &c. It is impossible to imagine a more painful spectacle than this was, or a more refined and dreadful torture. The very recollection of this ferocious execution of the life and honour of Lullier makes one shudder. At last the meeting almost unanimously passed a resolution delivering up Charles Lullier to the contempt of all Republicans for "having betrayed the confidence of the central committee by furnishing the Versailles Government with the means of sustaining the struggle against Paris; for having conspired and received money for the purpose of suppressing the Commune; for having denounced one of his companions of captivity in Noumea." Without being an alarmist, one may reasonably attach some importance to the proceedings of the revolutionaries of Paris. Three or four thousand is a mere handful of men out of a population of thirty-eight millions. But how many were the Jacobins when they first formed a party? How many were the members of the red clubs before 1870?

The Communists, Socialists, and Anarchists are not the only revolutionaries whose doings are honoured with the attention of the press. On the anniversary of the Comte de Chambord's birthday, last Thursday, the Royalists also declared their revolutionary aspirations. At Sainte Anne d'Auray, in Brittany, there was quite an important Legitimist banquet, at which one of the speakers declared, amidst the applause of those present, that the last days of the Republic were at hand, but that France could not perish, and monarchy—that is to say, salvation and rescue—was about to appear. In Paris the three banquets held only mustered about 250 guests altogether. A special journal called *Le Henri V.* was published in honour of the day.

How much sincerity is there in the Communists? How much in the Royalists? In one of the new journals that have appeared during the past few days, the *Paris Mensonge*, entirely written, with great *verve*, by the veteran Republican journalist Alexandre Weill, we read that insincerity is the distinguishing characteristic of the nineteenth century, political, literary, and social. "Nobody writes or says what he thinks, and nobody thinks what he writes and says, about others. There is not a word of truth in the newspapers, neither in their praise nor in their blame; and if by chance somebody does speak the truth, nobody believes it." At the head of this pamphlet-journal, the *Paris Mensonge*, the writer announces:—"This journal will appear each time that I have a lie to confound or a truth to declare."

Thiers, in his younger days, wrote a notice that figures at the head of a French translation of the memoirs or "Apology for the Life of Mrs. Bellamy," the actress. Arsène Houssaye has just contributed a preface to a volume called "Sarah Bernhardt en Amérique," written by Mlle. Marie Colombier

a sprightly though middle-aged actress, who accompanied the celebrated Sarah in her recent American tour. Arsène Houssaye's preface is silly enough, but Marie Colombier is not a fool. She has a kind of Parisian and macaronic wit, and her remarks about the Americans, particularly about Sarah, may be read with considerable amusement. Marie Colombier's indiscretions are rendered none the less piquant by the fact that, although Sarah and Marie left Havre fast friends, they tore each other's eyes out before they had half conquered the new world. *Il n'est bons amis qui ne se quittent* might fitly be paraphrased in the case of the queens of the stage, *il n'est bonnes amies qui ne s'égratignent*. T. C.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## BELGIUM.

The King and Queen were present on Thursday week at the distribution of prizes at the Palace of the Academies in Brussels to the pupils of the intermediary schools. The Queen's health has been materially benefited by her recent sojourn at Aix-la-Chapelle. Their Majesties paid a visit next day to the Botanical Gardens at Brussels, and especially inspected the Brazilian flowering shrubs, which are the boast of these State gardens.

The King's prize of 25,000f. will be granted for 1885 to the best work, to be published within four years, on the means to be employed and the measures to be taken for popularising the study of geography, and promoting the teaching of it in schools of all kinds.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Tuesday was the Emperor's fête-day, and the event was celebrated in all the principal towns of the Empire.

At the opening of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday week the Emperor Francis Joseph dwelt on the satisfactory financial progress of the State shown by the Budget, and expressed a confident belief that peace would be maintained, owing to the continued mutual goodwill of the Powers. M. Majlath has been appointed President, and M. Szegenyi Vice-President, of the Hungarian Upper House; and in the lower Chamber on Monday Deputy Pechy was elected President, and Deputies Baron Kemeny and Sontag Vice-Presidents of the new House.

The draught of the Address of the Croatian Diet to the Crown claims the integrity of the Croatian territory. This is tantamount to an indirect protest against the incorporation of the Adriatic Port of Fiume with Hungary.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Russia is finally arranged, and that it will take place at the Belvedere Castle, standing isolated outside Warsaw, in a splendid park.

## GERMANY.

Count von Moltke has been engaged at Kiel settling the land fortifications of that port. They will consist of eleven forts, encircling the entire town. At an entertainment given to him by the Naval Officers' Club, the Field Marshal said that the tasks imposed upon the army and navy had one common object—namely, the protection of the frontiers of the country against aggression from abroad. Men-of-war could only protect the coasts if the latter, like nests for birds, afforded them safe places of refuge. The members of the great general staff of the army had consequently come to Kiel to take part in the completion of "this splendid nest of refuge for ships-of-war."

The system of subterranean telegraphs begun at Berlin four years ago has been completed, at a cost of 30,200,000 marks. It unites 221 towns and cities and extends from Koenigsberg to Strasburg, from Breslau to Emden, and from Thorn to Aix-la-Chapelle. The total length of wires or cables is 5,403,950 kilometres. Seventy lines pass under river beds.

## DENMARK.

The Rigsdag met last Saturday. There was no Speech from the Throne. After re-electing their former Presidents, both Houses of the Legislature were prorogued until Nov. 29 next.

## SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess made their State entry into Stockholm last Saturday, amid great public rejoicing and demonstration.

## RUSSIA.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the questions at issue between the Jews and the people. The Minister apparently thinks that the Jews are to blame for the disturbances that have taken place. He speaks of their "economical activity," together with their exclusiveness and religious fanaticism, as having operated to the detriment of the Christian population. While promising the Jews protection against violence, the Minister says that energetic measures must be taken to shield the Christians from the effects of the "injurious activity" of the Hebrews. Statistics are required as to the extent of the liquor trade in the hands of the Jews, their land rentals, and their numerical strength.

A despatch received in St. Petersburg from Krasnovodsk states that the Trans-Caucasian Military Railway was opened on the 27th ult.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the completion of a further extension of the Russian railway system to Kizil-Arvat, a point on the northern boundary of Persia.

## TURKEY.

The Financial Commission met again in Constantinople on Thursday week, and adopted the principal portion of the scheme which regulates the relation of the Porte to the new Council which is to administer certain revenues in the interest of the bondholders.

A Council of Ministers was held at Constantinople last Saturday for the purpose of discussing the terms of a note to the European Powers relative to Egyptian affairs.

Commissioners have been dispatched by the Sultan to Egypt invested with full authority to inquire into the civil and military administration of the Khedive's territory. Lord Dufferin has, however, been informed by the Porte that the mission is one of conciliation, and is to protect the natives from outrages by whites.

## GREECE.

King George has been received at Arta with great enthusiasm. The people have held a festival in celebration of their annexation to Greece. After staying a week at Arta, the King has gone to Thessaly.

## AMERICA.

The official report of the autopsy of the body of the late President Garfield states that the right twelfth rib was fractured, a fact not known while the President was living, and that the rent in the main trunk of the splenic artery, which caused the fatal hemorrhage, must have occurred several days before the President's death.

The Washington grand jury finished Guiteau's case on Tuesday. They found him guilty of General Garfield's murder, and presented the indictment to the Court on Wednesday.

The "Star Route" cases against General Brady, formerly





BROKEN TRUCE.



Second Assistant-Postmaster-General, and three others, began in Washington on Tuesday. President Arthur is said to have expressed a strong desire to have the prosecution pressed vigorously. The defendants, it is alleged, have defrauded the Government of 3,500,000 dols.

The English eleven on the way to Australia began their first match in America on Saturday on the Philadelphia cricket-ground against a Philadelphia eleven. The score, first innings, was—Philadelphia, 126, and the English, 277. In the second innings the Philadelphia team made 47.

During September 36,379 emigrants arrived in New York, against 26,952 during September of the previous year.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne reached Helena, Montana, last Saturday. The Mayor and the leading citizens drove out to welcome him and to inform him of the arrangements proposed for a public reception and festivities in his honour. Lord Lorne replied that in consequence of General Garfield's death he was reluctantly compelled to decline any public festivities, but he would be most happy to see the Mayor and the leading citizens at a quiet dinner. A pleasant informal evening was passed. The usual toasts were proposed, and the warmest admiration and gratitude were expressed for the active sympathy shown by the Queen of England on the occasion of General Garfield's sufferings and death. The Marquis of Lorne and party left Helena the same day for Dillon, a town on the Utah and Northern Railway. They will return thence to Canada by way of Ogden and Omaha. The Marquis is expected to arrive at Ottawa at the end of the present week.

We understand that the Marquis of Lorne has signified his intention of paying a short visit to this country on completion of his tour in the Canadian North-West. Princess Louise, who had arranged to leave for Canada in the Allan Royal mail-steamer *Parisian* on the 20th inst., will consequently remain in England, and probably return with the Marquis in January next, in order to be present at the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

A Temperance Colonisation Society has been started at Toronto, with the object of colonising a tract of land of about 2,000,000 acres in the north-west territory of the Dominion, with the proviso that no intoxicating liquors shall be introduced into the settlement.

By an accident to an excursion-train at a place called Aylmer, in the Dominion of Canada, six people were killed on the spot, and a great many injured. It has been found that the collision was due to negligence on the part of the engine-driver and fireman of the excursion-train.

The *Ottawa Free Press* says that Wrangell Land, of which the United States recently took possession, belongs to Canada, having been transferred to her by England during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Speaking at an entertainment given in his honour at Cape Town, Sir Hercules Robinson expressed a hope that eventually the Transvaal Convention would satisfy everybody, leading to a permanent peace.

The two Boers charged with the murder of Mr. Balfour have been acquitted. The evidence is described as having been of a very conflicting nature.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy held a Chapter of the Bath at Simla on Tuesday, when he invested General Greaves and presented the Victoria Cross to Colonel White.

The Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, about to become vacant by the retirement of Sir R. Egerton, which it was reported was to be filled by Sir Henry Norman, has been offered to and accepted by Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., who has acted for several years past as Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The excitement caused by the late riots in Mooltan is subsiding, and order has been completely restored. Twenty-three Hindoos and eighteen Mohammedans have been admitted to the hospital. Many fine buildings, including two mosques and seven Hindoo temples, were set on fire and more or less injured, and the damage to private property is roughly estimated at £10,000.

An item of news sent by the *Times* correspondent is that it has been decided to withdraw our troops from Chaman and Khojak, and to reduce the Quetta garrison to its original strength. A vast system of corruption is said to have been discovered in connection with the transport and commissariat operations during the late Afghan war, and several native bankers have been arrested.

The Ameer has refused to allow the soldiers and the mob to spoil Candahar, but he permitted the troops to loot the surrounding villages.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney on the 3rd inst. states that the revenue for New South Wales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amounts to £1,710,000, being an increase of £486,000 over the same quarter of last year. The revenue for the past nine months amounts to £4,794,000, showing an increase of £1,466,000 compared with the same period of 1880.

The revenue for Victoria for the quarter amounts to £1,289,000, an increase of £197,000 compared with last year.

Lord William Beresford, V.C., has accepted the Military Secretaryship to Lord Ripon in India, which is about to fall vacant by the resignation of Colonel White.

An earthquake has occurred at Changeri, in Anatolia, causing the death of eleven persons and injuring the Mosque and many dwellings.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has instituted a Council of State composed of eight elected members, five appointed by himself, and three holding seats by right.

Captain C. C. Lees, C.M.G., Governor of Labuan, has been offered and has accepted the Governorship of the Bahamas, vacant by the death of Mr. J. T. F. Callaghan.

A hunters' congress will be held at Milan during the present month for the discussion of the laws relating to hunting, with a view to their consolidation.

The International Congress of Socialists was opened on Sunday evening at Chur, in Switzerland. Delegates were present from all parts of Europe, as well as from the United States and Brazil.

The mail-steamer *Trojan* has arrived at Plymouth, having on board the whole of the surviving members of the crew of the *Teuton*, with one exception. The body of the commander of the vessel, Captain Manning, has been recovered.

Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., has been selected to command the expeditionary forces to be employed during the winter on the Indian frontier for the punishment of the tribes who have been making raids on British territory.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. N. Darnell Davis Controller of the Customs in British Guiana. Mr. Davis acted as secretary to the Commissions appointed to inquire into the condition of the Indian labourers in Demerara and Mauritius.

Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States Army, has received the thanks of her Majesty's Government for placing at its disposal the Franklin relics, discovered by Lieutenant Schwatka's Polar Search Expedition.

Mr. Horace Walpole, Clerk of the Council, India Office, has been appointed Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for India, in place of Sir Thomas Seecombe, late Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

M. J. Van Praet, Chef du Cabinet of the King of the Belgians, has forwarded the following reassuring intelligence with regard to the health of Mr. Stanley:—"Stanley has suffered from bilious fever, but has just written to us that he is now in excellent health and spirits, having quite recovered his strength."

It has been decided, on the recommendation of General Sir F. Roberts, to grant the bronze star, commemorating the march of General Roberts's force from Cabul to Candahar in August, 1880, to the troops which formed the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and accompanied General Roberts from that place to Candahar.

The Zoological Garden at Moscow is said to be in possession of a unique specimen of animal life—namely, a horse without hair. It was sent from Turkestan by General Kaufmann. The colour of the horse's skin is red, his points are said to be admirable. He is, however, very sensitive to the cold, and has to be kept warm by thick woollen cloths.

A lineal descendant of Columbus, the Duke de Veragua, was amongst the Spanish notables who took part in the concluding round of congratulations at the American Scientific Society in Madrid. There seemed a general feeling at the closing banquet that there should be a centennial celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Mr. Kennedy, C.B., of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Cecil Trevor, Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Trade, have been appointed the British delegates to attend the International Conference at the Hague on the subject of the fishery regulations in the North Sea. The Conference assembles on the 8th inst. Mr. J. M. Nicolle, of the Board of Trade, accompanies the British delegates as their secretary.

An official statement gives the following return of British troops in Natal:—Four regiments of cavalry, 1793; three batteries of Royal Artillery, 567; two companies of Royal Engineers, 342; nine battalions and five companies of infantry of the Line (including mounted infantry), 8232; two companies of Commissariat and Transport Corps, 302; Ordnance Store Corps, 119; Army Hospital Corps, 322: total, 11,677.

Some years ago there was a great desire expressed in America, Australia, and other foreign countries for the introduction of British birds, and especially the sparrow. In 1863 a couple of English blackbirds fetched £3 5s. in Adelaide, and a sparrow—the only one which survived out of one hundred sent out—sold for 11s. In New Zealand sparrows have multiplied to such an extent that poisoned wheat is now used by the colonists to destroy them. Americans, also, have begun to regret their introduction. An American paper says:—"England accuses us of sending dynamite, infernal machines, potato bugs, and trichinæ, all which are not half so bad as the English sparrows."

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, F. E., Rector of Chilcombe, and Curate of Whitechurch Canonorum, Dorset, to be Rector of Binbrook, Lincolnshire.  
Beckwith, James Sadler, Curate of Benfieldside; Vicar of Walker.  
Blithway, Richard Vesey; Perpetual Curate of North Wootton, Dorset.  
Campbell, W. A., Incumbent of Holme and Surrogate; Vicar of Corton, near Lowestoft.  
Cundy, Dr., Rector of Miserden; Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford.  
Du Boulay, James, Curate of Shenley, Barnet; Vicar of Torpoint.  
Evans, J. M.; Vicar of Esholt-cum-Hawthorn, Leeds.  
Fry, Lucius George; Vicar of St. James's, Upper Edmonton.  
Gaisford, Stephen H.; Rector of Courthorpe, Wetherby.  
Gill, T. Howard, Rector of Whalley Range; Rector of Trowbridge, Wilts.  
Jeffery, J. W., Curate of Sealand-in-Hawarden; Vicar of Upperthong.  
Mayne, J., Vicar of St. Catherine, Gloucester; Rural Dean of Gloucester.  
Owen, Frank, Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford; Rector of Miserden.  
Patey, C. R., late Curate of St. Patrick's, Brighton; Rector of Scremby, Lincolnshire.  
Pearson, Hugh, Canon of Windsor and Vicar of Sonning, Berks; Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty.  
Perrin, William Wilcox, Curate of St. Mary's, Southampton; Vicar of St. Luke's, Southampton.  
Ram, George Stopford, Vicar of St. Anne's, Brookfield, Highgate; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bournemouth.  
Ratcliffe, C. E. S., late Curate of Digswell, Welwyn; English Chaplain at Lyons.  
Shore, Thomas Teignmouth, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, Honorary Chaplain; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.  
Southwell, G. Bull, Curate of Chetnole; Inspector of Church Schools in the Third Division of the Rural Deanery of Shaftesbury.  
Steele, W. Ferguson, Curate of St. Simon's, Baptist Mills; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Montpelier, Bristol.  
Strand, Alexander; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hinkley.  
Valpy, John C. W., Rector of Burmarsh, near Folkestone; Vicar of Alkham, near Dover.  
Wardell, Henry J., Curate of Ramsgate; Vicar of Bekebourne.  
Webster, Dr., Chancellor of Cork; S.P.G. Chaplain of Spezia from November to May.  
Whitby, T., Vicar of Christ Church, Plymouth; Vicar of Dewsbury, Leeds.  
Willis, Robert George; Rector of Goodmanham.—*Guardian*.

The new Church of St. Michael, East Ardsley, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on St. Michael's Day.

The Church of St. Peter, Stapenhill, having been entirely rebuilt, at a cost of £10,000, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The parish church of St. Andrew, Bishop Auckland, the largest parish in the county of Durham, has been reopened by the Bishop of Durham, after restoration at a cost of £4000.

The Church of St. Thomas on the Bourne, Farnham, was reopened on Thursday week, after being enlarged and improved. The architect was Mr. W. Oakley, of London.

A purse containing £1000 has been presented to the Rev. J. H. Berman on the occasion of his resigning the living of All Saints', Belvedere, Kent, where he has energetically laboured as Vicar twenty-five years.

Mr. Gladstone tells a correspondent that there appears to be a misconception in many quarters as to his position and power respecting the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green. "He can only say that he is invested with no jurisdiction whatever in respect to it."

The Bishop of Oxford was present at the reopening last week of Chaddlesworth church, near Wantage, which has just undergone partial restoration. The church dates from the twelfth century, and contains some fine Norman work. A large number of the local clergy attended. The Bishop consecrated an additional burial-ground. The Archdeacon of Berks preached the sermon.

Special services in connection with the proposed new Bishopric of Southwell, Notts, were held last week in the Collegiate Church of that town. The income to be raised for it is £3500 a year. Towards this sum the Bishop of Lincoln has agreed to devote £500, and the Bishop of Lichfield £300 per annum. The remaining £2700 represents, at 3½ per cent, a capital of £78,000, of which £33,000 has been subscribed.

On Monday Bishop Ryan consecrated, for the Bishop of Ripon, the Church of St. Michael, East Ardsley, which has been rebuilt, the greatest care being taken to use again the materials of the old edifice, which was one of great antiquity. The architect was Mr. Swindon Barber, and the work has cost nearly £4000. At the luncheon Bishop Ryan congratulated the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. D. Hill, on the large measure of success which had attended his energetic exertions.

The Rev. F. J. Wood, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Headingley, received a communication from the Prime Minister offering him the Deanery of Carlisle. Mr. Wood took a week to consider the proposal, and then replied that he had been accustomed to hard parish work all his public life, and preferred to continue in such work. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging this letter, commended Mr. Wood upon his self-denying and devoted spirit. The value of the Deanery of Carlisle is £1425 per annum, upwards of £800 a year more than the living at Headingley.

The parish church of Sidestrand, Norfolk, which has just been completed, was consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich on Thursday week. In 1846 the encroachments of the sea caused some anxiety for the safety of the old church, and it was decided that the edifice should be removed; and in last November it was finally decided to begin the work. The cost is about £2000, of which £850 are due to former subscriptions and accumulated interest, the balance being made up by Mr. Samuel Hoare, lord of the manor. Mr. Hoare gave the site of the church, as well as the churchyard. Warming apparatus has been given by Mr. Joseph Hoare, while Miss Elma Katie Hoare collected £110 for three bells, to supply the place of the bells which hung in the original tower.

The Church Congress was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday. The Mayor, who is a Nonconformist, formally welcomed those assembled as representing the Church of England. The Bishop of Durham, in his Presidential address, said that, although church rates had long ceased to exist, the fabrics of our churches were never so numerous or so well cared for. Having referred to the increase of the Episcopate, the President dwelt upon the great issues with which the Church of England has to deal, in face of which their internal disputes and dissensions must seem paltry and trifling; and said the Church was weakened as a spiritual organisation by want of unity. The Bishop of Argyll read a paper on the relations of the Churches of England and Scotland, and the Bishop of Meath a similar one on the English and Irish Churches. At the evening sitting the Archbishop of York read a paper on the attitude of the Church in regard to Secularism, in which his Grace urged the Church to bestir itself to combat the growing evil. Concurrently with this Congress, there was opened an Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art, under the same management as in previous years. The Free and Open Church Association and the Funeral and Mourning Reform Association held meetings on Monday, at which resolutions in accordance with the objects of each society were agreed to. On Wednesday papers were read on the limits within which variations of ritual may be permitted by the Dean of Durham, the Archdeacon of Warrington, and Earl Nelson; and other speakers included the Dean of Chester, the Rev. Berdmore Compton, and the Rev. P. C. Medd. In the section room Sir Richard A. Cross, M.P., read an exhaustive paper on the adaptation of the parochial system to towns and rural districts. A women's meeting, addressed by the Bishop of Liverpool and Bedford, the Dean of Manchester, and Canon Ellison, was held in the afternoon. A public meeting was held at the same time to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Green.

Cardinal Manning last week opened the new Church of the Sacred Heart, in Norton-road, Hove, Brighton, which has been built at a cost of £5500. The style is Early English of the fourteenth century. At present the building is only partially finished, it being intended to add a presbytery. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at the morning service, Monsignor Goddard being the celebrant. Cardinal Manning preached.

The jubilee meetings of the Congregational Union were opened on Tuesday at Manchester. Dr. Allon presided, and gave an address on the Church of the future. Dr. Stoughton read a paper on Recollections of Congregationalism Fifty Years Ago, and a resolution was passed condoling with Mrs. Garfield. At the business meeting new orders were passed providing for the election of chairman by ballot, without previous nomination. At night the Rev. Baldwin Brown preached the annual sermon, and Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., presided at the Welsh meeting in connection with the jubilee celebrations. On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Hannay made a statement with regard to the jubilee fund, towards which one layman has given £20,000. The fund will be employed in mission work and liquidating chapel debts all over the country. There was afterwards a conference on home mission work, and a resolution was passed calling upon the Churches to show increased zeal in efforts of this nature.

The Rev. William McCaw, of Manchester, who was unanimously chosen for the moderatorship of the next Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England by the "Board of Nomination," which met in London, has intimated to the Rev. Dr. Bruce that he places himself at the disposal of the Church.

A meeting was held on Monday night at Lower Norwood for the purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. A. H. Baynes, the general secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, and the Rev. G. H. Rouse, M.A., LL.B., on their departure for India. Mr. Baynes has been commissioned by the committee to visit the mission stations throughout India and Ceylon, and Mr. Rouse is returning to take up the presidency of Serampore College, and the office of Bible translator, to which he has been appointed in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Wenger.

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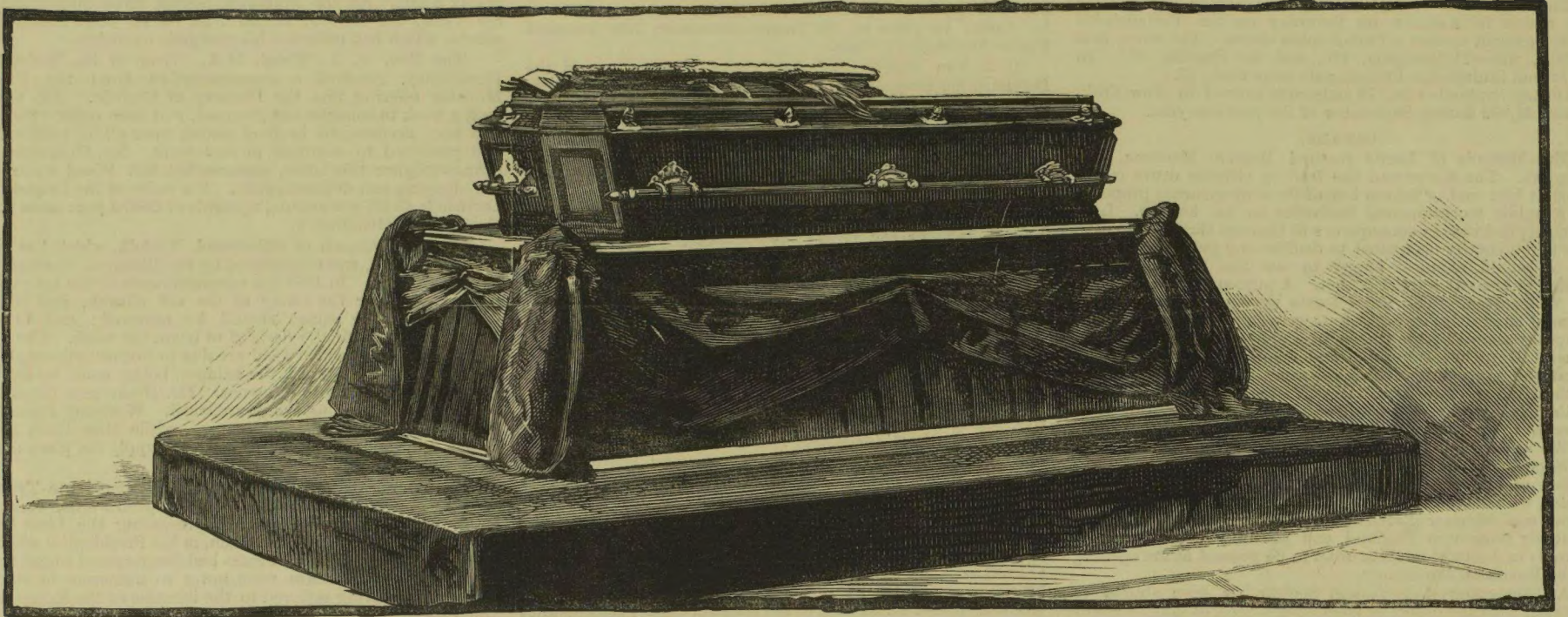
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REMAINS OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD LYING IN STATE IN THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

## THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

In the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd ult., the body of James Abram Garfield, the murdered President of the United States, lay in its opened casket, an object of mournful veneration, seen by a hundred and thirty thousand visitors before Thursday evening, when the casket was closed. The late President's lifeless form was dressed in the clothes that he wore on March 4 at the public inauguration of his Presidency in front of the Capitol. Only the face and shoulders were exposed to view. The left hand was placed across the breast, in an attitude which was habitual to him during his life. The casket or coffin was black, with silver handles, and was lined with white satin; at the upper end were two long palm-leaves, laid so as to cross each other. On the coffin lid, when closed, was a silver

plate, inscribed "James Abram Garfield, born Nov. 19, 1831; died President of the United States, Sept. 19, 1881." Mrs. Garfield was the last person to look on the face of her husband, sadly wasted and disfigured as it was by above three months of terrible suffering; and it was finally covered by his wife's own hand, twenty-four hours before its removal from Washington.

## THE "GOTTES-ACKER" AT CHRISTMAS.

"That ancient Saxon phrase which calls the burial-ground 'God's Acre,' is commended by Longfellow, in one of his touching little poetic meditations, which have perhaps comforted many a mourner's heart with a serene and hopeful Christian view of the great mystery of death. It is from Germany that we have learnt this significant name for the

churchyard or cemetery; and our illustration of a Christmas scene, where the bereaved mother, with her surviving children, has come to lay garlands of loving remembrance upon the tomb of a child, "not lost, but gone before," was drawn from a German example. But England and America, and every country in the world, may claim a share in this expression of a sentiment common to our earthly mortality, but especially sanctioned by the faith of Christendom:—

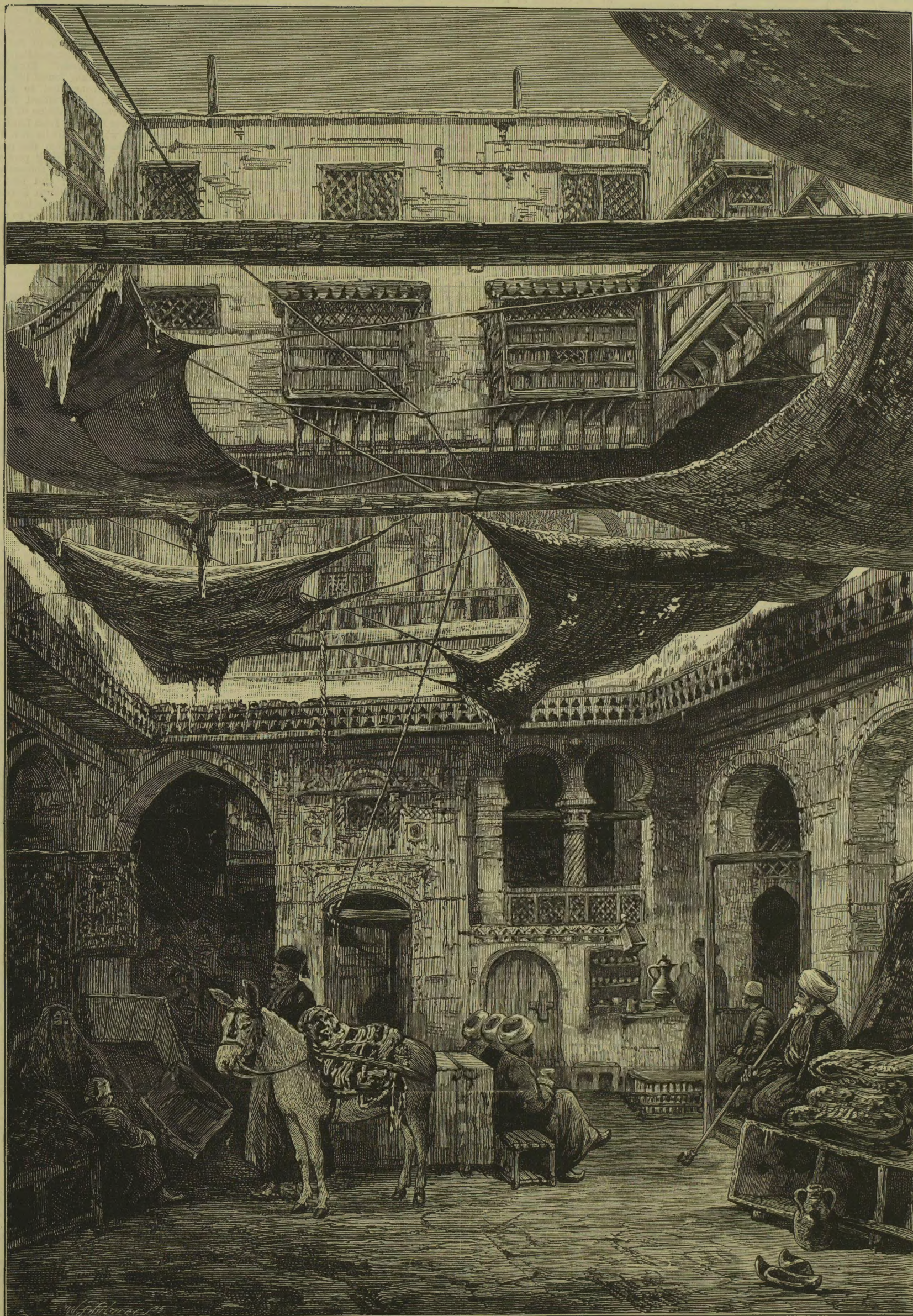
God's Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts  
Comfort to those who in the grave have sown  
The seed that they had garnered in their hearts,  
Their bread of life—alas, no more their own!

With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod,  
And spread the furrow for the seed we sow;  
This is the field and Acre of our God,  
This is the place where human harvests grow!



GOD'S ACRE: A SKETCH IN A SAXON CHURCHYARD.





THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE TURKISH CARPET BAZAAR, CAIRO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

The *Cornhill* is an excellent number all round, but readers will turn more eagerly to the fortunes of Mr. James Payn's charming heroine, the high-principled scion of an unprincipled sire, who so well justifies the title of "A Grape from a Thorn," and in so doing will meet with no disappointment. "Love the Debt" is by no means so attractive a story, but makes its way by hearty naturalistic vigour, and an air of thorough reality. Mr. Stevenson's ghastly tale of diablerie, "Thrawn Janet," is most powerful in conception, but a trifle indistinct in execution; nor has Mr. Stevenson quite attained the *ars celare artem*. It undoubtedly conveys, however, what is nowadays rare—a shock of genuine sensation. The motif would supply material for a much longer and more elaborate fiction. Miss Zimmern's essay on Lenau is a masterpiece of literary biography. The subject is highly interesting, being the life of a noble, aspiring, highly-gifted poet—a cross between the Hungarian aristocrat and the German man of letters, whose life was desolated by the moody sensitiveness, culminating in insanity, which constitutes the peculiar distinction of his verse. Take away this *Weltschmerz*, and little remains but his graphic power as a delineator of Hungarian life and scenery, which would only suffice for a local reputation. Miss Zimmern has done ample justice to both aspects of his genius, and has told the dismal story of his life with simplicity and pathos. Her article is further enriched by some very beautiful translations from the pen of Miss A. M. F. Robinson. Mr. Gosse contributes a very agreeable paper on Mrs. Katherine Phillips, "The Matchless Grinda," chiefly known to modern readers from the one poem embalmed in Lord Houghton's *Life of Keats*, which Keats admired sufficiently to copy out, but otherwise an interesting person, and the founder of a philosophical society of friends recalling the Italian academies. An article on the French and English systems of police shows how the admitted superiority of the former, regarded merely as an instrument for detecting crime, may be bought too dear.

*Macmillan*, without anything striking, has several thoroughly good contributions. Mr. Randall Davidson adds material for a decision of the question whether the standard translation of the Bible ever was expressly authorised by an inquiry into the evidence afforded by the texts of contemporary sermons and diocesan articles of inquiry. So far as it goes, this testimony seems unfavourable to the idea of an official authorisation. Mr. Geikie contributes an interesting account of his exploration of the Geysers of the Yellowstone district, and Miss F. H. Muller, a member of the London School Board, has performed an excellent piece of work by inquiring into the management of the municipal schools of Florence. Dean Stanley is very fairly estimated by an English and a Scotch divine, and some of Mr. Edmonds's translations from the modern Greek are very pretty.

*Blackwood* has one contribution in its best style, "A Fixed Period," a humorous account of a supposed endeavour to enact euthanasia by law. The remainder of the contents are not particularly interesting; the most remarkable being one by the well-informed writer who has previously treated similar topics in this periodical of the effect of the Republic in effacing the good old type of the highly cultured Frenchwoman. The blame, as it seems to us, rests principally with the obstinate refusal of the highest French society to recognise accomplished facts. If they will persist in taking Jacobites and Nonjurors for their models, they must share their fate. "Uncle Z." is concluded, and there is an angry exposure of a diabolical scheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone for abolishing private bankers' notes in general, and Scotch bankers' notes in particular.

The most important article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Lord Derby's very important deliverance on the Irish Land Act as a means for pacifying Ireland. Lord Derby does not expect that the influence of the measure will be considerable, except in Ulster, as he considers that the Land League agitation is in every other part of Ireland a mere means to an end, which the Land Bill does nothing to accomplish. The outlook is sufficiently discouraging; but Lord Derby does not say how much of the agitation would in his opinion survive a resolute exhibition of energy on the part of the Government. Professor Goldwin Smith, inspired it may be feared by private animosity against an eminent person of Hebrew extraction, half justifies the Continental persecution of the Jews in a timid hesitating way, without avowing the ultimate motives which could alone make it respectable. The Jews must be expelled or emancipated, there is no middle path. Mr. Whittaker's exposition of the practical difficulties in the way of "fair trade" is very cogent, and quite devoid of the offensive arrogance in which the advocates of free trade are wont to indulge. Mr. Sully writes a very interesting essay on the influence of modern biological researches in remoulding the old optimistic conception of "the best of all possible worlds." Mr. Ruskin's "Fiction, Fair and Foul"—although his appreciation of George Sand shows acumen—in general too well justifies the recent remark of the *New York Nation* that "he has of late fatally weakened his influence as an art-critic by his excursions into non-æsthetic fields." It must be owned, however, that, if Mr. Ruskin does not write so well as formerly, there is an adequate reason. Formerly, he says, he could turn a sentence an hour over in his head before writing it down; whereas now "I rarely fix my mind on a sentence or a thought for five minutes in the quiet of morning, but a telegram comes announcing that somebody or other will do themselves the pleasure of calling at eleven o'clock, and that there's two shillings to pay."

In the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Herbert Spencer, to accompany his recent analysis of the "Militant Type of Society," furnishes one of the "Industrial Type," which affords matter for serious reflection. Mr. Karl Blind concludes his account of North Country and Germanic Water-legends. The notable development of religious philosophy in India, called the "Brahmo Somaj," is discussed by Dr. W. Knighton; and the later phase of Hegelianism and Socialism in Germany, by Dr. John Rae. French politics are treated by M. Guyot, and American, by Mr. W. Clarke. Mr. W. H. Mallock contributes a dialogue on "Civilisation and Equality;" and Mr. Mulhall a statistical study of "The Carrying-Trade of the World."

The *Fortnightly* is rather dry, the best paper being Mr. Blunt's further development of his idea of an impending revolution in Islam, and the establishment of an Arabian Caliphate. Mr. Rathbone discusses the possibility of reforming the House of Lords in a moderate and conciliatory spirit. Mr. E. A. Thomas draws a dark picture of polygamy in Utah; Mrs. Trollope gives an interesting sketch of some of the novels of Verga, a leader of the realistic school of fiction in Italy, as yet unknown to English readers; and Mr. C. E. Turner sketches the life and work of the better-known Russian poet Nekrasoff, evidently a writer of no mean power.

The American magazines are all as good as usual, and the illustrations of *Harper and Scribner* are marvellous as ever for abundance and execution. Mr. Schuyler's life of Peter the Great is included in the latter. The centenary paper on "Old

York Town" is very seasonable, "Queen Titania" a first-class novel, and Mr. Stoddard's essay on the English sonnet a sound piece of criticism. Mr. Rossetti contributes a fine sonnet on the Bastille to the *Atlantic Monthly*; and Mr. Higginson tells how the prejudice against Carlyle, which he had imbibed from his writings, was dispelled by his laugh.

*Temple Bar*, besides its stories, has a lively account of sport in the Crimea. *Belgravia* has a highly appreciative estimate of Mr. Gilbert as a dramatist, one of Mr. James Payn's delightful little humorous tales, "The Victim of a Virtue," and a most graphic description of Irish bog scenery by the Hon. Emily Lawless. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is very strong. Mr. McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" has a more sensational scene than is usual with him. The mixture of heroism and charlatanism in Montana's character is very ably depicted. Mr. Nicholson's version of Rensard's "A Lover's Paradise" is a gem. Kant, the structure of the lower animals, and the Japanese mountain Fusiyama are the subjects of very interesting papers; but the most interesting of any is Dr. Richardson's account of the neglected natural philosopher Stephen Gray, a poor brother of the Charterhouse in the first half of the eighteenth century, who seems to have anticipated most modern discoveries in electricity. We do not know how Dr. Richardson comes to write *perihelion* for *parhelion* three times over; the effect is inexpressibly ludicrous. Time seems to have taken a new lease of life under its new management. Besides the ever fresh and ever welcome "Sôphy," there is a capital account by Mr. Giles of "Chinese Cram," in the education of incipient mandarins. "Our Times" keeps well up to its mark, and has more pithy and suggestive short papers than we have space to enumerate.

*Art and Letters* is a new contribution to the already crowded arena of "polite literature." Of large dimensions, it is a little awkward to read comfortably, and this may be a drawback in a work that professedly makes light literature one of its attractions. Three artists of diverse qualities are dealt with—Jean François Millet, George Du Maurier, and Frederick Walker. An art-story and art notes are among the contents of this first number, which is well illustrated with wood engravings.

The October number of the *Magazine of Art* (issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) completes the volume, and the editor looks back with just pride on the year's labours, and promises to develop still further the scope and usefulness of this most successful magazine. The engravings in the current number are all good, especially the illustrations of Barge Life. With this indefatigable firm the cry is still "They come." Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have added to their numerous excellent serial works Cassell's Illustrated Universal History, and Gleanings from Popular Authors, Grave and Gay, Illustrated. Among the other periodicals issued by this enterprising firm are—the Family Magazine, Peoples of the World, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, Royal Shakspeare, and Little Folks.

We may be allowed to express our gratification that *The Boys' Illustrated News*—olive-branch of *The Illustrated London News*—has become a favourite, not alone in the United Kingdom, but also in the Colonies. The varied nature of its contents may be judged from the October monthly part, which contains the conclusion of Captain Mayne Reid's sea story, "The Chase of Leviathan," and the opening chapters of a vigorously written romance of the times of Charles the First from the pen of the same author, entitled, "A Fight in a Flood; or, Kin against Kin." This serial is illustrated with rare spirit by Mr. R. C. Woodville. Among the valuable new features in *The Boys' Illustrated News* are "The Traveller" and "The Naturalist"—richly illustrated articles that familiarly introduce the wonders of the earth to the young; who are, in addition, kept well posted in the leading events of current history. An interesting memoir of General Garfield, for example, accompanies the portrait of the late President.

Chief among the Fashion Books are—*World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Le Follet*, *La Saison*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal* and *Household Journal*, and *Dictionary of Needlework*.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—*Art Journal*, *Antiquary*, *Popular Science Review*, *Army and Navy Magazine*, *Men of Mark*, *American Art Review*, *Pathways of Palestine*, *Irish Monthly*, *Home, Argosy*, *Science Gossip*, *The Squire*, *Portfolio*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Welcome*, *Month and Catholic Review*, *Monthly Packet*, *Universal Instructor*, *St. James's*, *Churchman*, *Phrenological*, *Burlington*, *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Rosebud*, *Every Boy's Magazine* and *Every Girl's Magazine* (both issued by Routledge and Son); and *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Golden Hours*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, and *Day of Rest*.

## THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

It is satisfactory to be told that Mr. Colvin, the British Controller of Finance in Egypt, who stood by the Khedive against his mutinous soldiery, does not think there is any immediate danger of revolution or civil war. But the anxiety of diplomatists is by no means lessened in consequence of a sudden and unexpected step which the Sultan at Constantinople has taken this week. On Monday last, without consulting either the foreign Ambassadors or his own Ministers of State, the Sultan sent a special mission, consisting of Ali Nizami Pasha and Ali Fuad Bey, to investigate everything that regards the position of the Khedive and the Egyptian Government, with a secret firman or decree, which may or may not be put into execution. The Khedive's new Prime Minister, Sherif Pasha, is meantime occupied with projects of reform, and with schemes for getting rid of the Egyptian army. We can but hope that he will succeed, with the moral support of the British and French Governments, but without any foreign military or naval demonstration, in effecting this difficult and rather perilous work. As the city of Cairo is just now the scene of critical events, there is a more than usual degree of interest even in the ordinary aspects of its domestic and popular life. Our illustration, therefore, of the bazaar in which Turkish carpets are sold, though not directly connected with the crisis of the Egyptian Government, may be deemed appropriate to the circumstances of this time.

Although the same number of steamers arrived at Liverpool last week conveying live cattle from the United States and Canada as on the preceding week, the supply showed a very large decrease; making a total of 921 cattle, 2686 sheep, 5034 quarters of beef, and 639 carcasses of mutton.—About 150 tons of frozen meat, consisting of the carcasses of over 3000 sheep, arrived from Australia on Monday at Plymouth, in the Orient. This was the full amount that the vessel could accommodate. The meat was preserved by refrigerating machinery patented by Mr. Haslam, of Derby, and it is stated that the system has proved very successful.

## THE RECESS.

The campaign has begun. Sir Stafford Northcote was the first to deliver battle. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons boldly and skilfully chose his ground on Monday in the county which had in one of its most thriving cities prepared a true Yorkshire welcome for the Prime Minister later in the week. It was in the busy port of Hull that Sir Stafford Northcote opened fire; and the right hon. Baronet undeniably demonstrated in his speech to the large Conservative audience in Hengler's Circus that he had the courage of his opinions. The performance was, indeed, a slashing one—for him. He first bade his hearers to organise, organise, and again organise, if they would reverse the issue of the last general election—which counsel rendered rather odd the avowal, "I do not like these Liberal Four Hundreds." Forgetting for the moment that the last Administration found Ireland in so disturbed a state that it was compelled to have recourse to a Peace Preservation Act, Sir Stafford Northcote was doleful with regard to the present condition of the sister isle, and deplored the alleged fact that the Irish Land League had established "a government which holds its own in the face of the Government of her Majesty." From this position it was easy to advance the broad and sweeping propositions that the Government had lost confidence in themselves, and the people had lost confidence in them; and that abroad two Conventions—one with the Boers in South Africa, the other with France in Tunis—yielded them naught but trouble, while Egypt was another fruitful source of anxiety to the Ministry. By far the largest portion of the address, however, was devoted to a rather prolix and vague dissertation on the paramount questions of Free Trade and Fair Trade, the purport apparently being to depreciate the Free Trade labours of Cobden and Bright, and, while not advancing a single argument in favour of a revival of Protection, to angle for the support of the ingeniously rechristened "Fair Traders." In conclusion, the orator sagely counselled his listeners not to drive Capital away from England; implied that Lord Cairns was ready with all requisite reforms in the land laws; and sent a parting shot at the enemy within the gates, whom he assumed to desire to bring about "the disintegration of the country, and the disintegration of our social and political constitution."

Entertained at a banquet in Beverley by the East Riding of Yorkshire Conservative Association on Tuesday evening, Sir Stafford Northcote rang the changes once more on the need for reorganising the Conservative forces. He then dwelt on the land question, with the view of showing that a Conservative Government had always been the real friends of agriculturists. Had he not caused the State to contribute two millions to lighten the rates, and all for the sake of the agricultural interest? Having touched figures, the right hon. Baronet proceeded to indulge in a little arithmetical legerdemain; and manipulated millions to prove that the ordinary expenditure of the Liberal Government was £3,269,000 above that of their predecessors. It may be remarked, in passing, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer conveniently omitted to mention that any increase in the Liberal Budget was made to pay the Imperial debts his Ministry had contracted. A humorous point that quickly followed cleverly covered this omission. Sir Stafford Northcote occasioned much laughter by saying that Mr. Gladstone's repeal of the malt tax did but suggest to his mind this comparison:—

Suppose you met a man carrying a bag weighing 50 lb. or 60 lb. in his right hand, and complaining that he was getting tired, as the bag was rather heavy, you might say to him, "I will relieve you; I will take the bag from your right hand and put it into your left, and you will find that a great ease to you—(laughter)—indeed, it will be such great ease to you that I can ask you to take a little additional parcel on my account." (Renewed laughter and cheers.)

The public appetite for keen political repartee would have been better satisfied had Mr. Gladstone been in a position to reply directly to the carefully-considered attacks of Sir Stafford Northcote. But the Prime Minister must have been on the morrow busy buckling on his armour, and possibly putting a finishing point to his rapier. Not until the day this Journal is issued will Mr. Gladstone find the opportunity of answering the harangues of Hull and Beverley. On its being known that the right hon. gentleman would pay Leeds a visit, to thank the constituency in person for the honour they had done Mr. Herbert Gladstone in returning him to Parliament, a committee of the Leeds Liberal Association prepared a worthy welcome, which, commencing on Thursday evening at the railway station, was to comprise a triumphal progress on Friday from Spring Bank to the Townhall, where the Mayor presents the address, a banquet followed by a torchlight procession in the evening, and on Saturday the reception by the Chamber of Commerce, lunch at the Liberal Club, and an address from Mr. Gladstone to the populace in the Old Cloth Hall yard. A programme large enough in all conscience for an illustrious statesman whose administrative and legislative labours have entitled him to a recess of comparative repose!

Public utterances of minor political worthies are beginning to fall thickly around us. Sir Thomas Brassey, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Saturday delivered some home-truths against the "Fair Trade" fallacies which are being fostered by Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Lowther, and the free-lances of the Conservative Party. Sir H. Drummond Wolff on Tuesday reminded Portsmouth that, to whatever point of the horizon other politicians might direct their gaze, he, at least, would vigilantly keep his eyes on the East, where he still discerned trouble brewing.

The undoubted power which Mr. Parnell wields in Ireland was made evident by the remarkable demonstration in Cork on Sunday, when the Home Rule leader and Father Sheehy were enthusiastically welcomed by many thousand Irishmen, and the hon. member was in the evening entertained at a banquet, whereat he spoke from the text of "national independence."

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam opened on Monday the first coffee-palace established at Peterborough. A limited liability company, of which the Dean of Peterborough is president, has been started for the promotion of the undertaking. The members for the borough, the Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Whalley, and the Dean of Peterborough and the Mayor, took part in the proceedings.

Not only have the Naval and Military papers recently had strong leading articles in support of Commander Cheyne's project for reaching the North Pole, via the Smith's Sound route, but several journals are about to open special Arctic funds for the purpose of assisting him to success in his proposed enterprise. Commander Cheyne sails, we learn, from this country for America on the 22nd of this month for the purpose of stirring up the American people for the organisation of an "Anglo-American" Expedition, so that the perilous work may be taken in hand, jointly, by Commander Cheyne and Lieutenant Schwatka, who commanded the late Franklin Search Expedition. An Arctic Council will carry on the organising work in England during Commander Cheyne's absence, his return being expected early next March.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with the members of her family now at Balmoral, has, as usual, made varied excursions in the district, and the Royal family at Abergeldie have been often visitors at the Castle. Princess Louise of Lorne arrived on Thursday week, and her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, visited the Princess of Wales, and afterwards called on the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe at Abergeldie Mains; the Princess of Wales dining with the Royal family. The Duke of Connaught went deer-stalking, and the next day his Royal Highness, with the Duchess, left for the south.

Last Saturday the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Glen Gelder Shiel, and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie, where the Rev. R. Hunt, D.D., Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh University, officiated. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty, General Lord Napier of Magdala having also the honour of being invited.

On Monday the Queen drove to Braemar in an open carriage, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Wales, and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales. The horses were changed at the Fife Arms, and the journey resumed by the Mar Lodge road to the Linnie of the Dee, and then along the new road to Glenderry. After luncheon the Queen and the Princess of Wales were engaged for some time in making various sketches of the surrounding country. Braemar was reached in the evening, and the journey continued thence to Balmoral.

The Queen has caused her condolences to be conveyed to the mother of the late President Garfield, and has at the same time inquired after her health and that of the widow. Her Majesty, at the same time, expressed her desire to possess a photograph of General Garfield. Mrs. Garfield telegraphed to the State Department, requesting that her grateful acknowledgments should be conveyed to the Queen.

Her Majesty has telegraphed to Cortachie Castle expressing her sympathy with the Countess of Airlie in her bereavement.

The Queen has consented to become one of the patrons of the International Fisheries Exhibition, which is to be held in London in 1883. The Prince of Wales is also a patron.

The Marquis of Northampton and Sir A. Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, left London for Madrid on the 4th inst. to invest the King of Spain with the Order of the Garter. Mr. Philip Currie, C.B., will act as Secretary to the Mission, to which Earl Compton, Viscount Downe, Lord William Compton, Colonel Alexander Elliot, C.B., and Mr. George Leveson-Gower will be attached.

In recognition of his meritorious services as Commandant of Pretoria in its defence against the Boers, Lieutenant-Colonel James Gildea, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been selected for appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Mr. Malet, the British Consul-General at Cairo, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath; and Colonel Yolland, Chief Inspector of Railways, a C.B.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The customary festivities of the deer-stalking season were given at Mar Lodge during the Prince of Wales's late visit to the Earl of Fife. On Thursday week three stags fell to the Prince's rifle, two weighing about 17 st. each, and at the torchlight dance on the "bringing home" the Earl of Fife, Mr. Forbes, of Aslow, and Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox each bore a torch. His Royal Highness closed his visit last Saturday, the Princess of Wales coming to Mar Lodge to accompany him home. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with the Earl of Fife and his house party, drove to the Falls of Quich and had tea, the Prince and Princess going on to Abergeldie in the evening. The Prince has been on a visit to Colonel Farquharson, at Invercauld House, during this week, and has had good sport in the forests.

Mr. Burnand's comedy, "The Colonel," was performed last Tuesday night, in a theatre improvised in Abergeldie Castle, by Mr. Edgar Bruce and one of his provincial companies, at the special request of the Prince of Wales. The Queen drove from Balmoral to be present. Her Majesty had not previously witnessed a play for many years past. Mr. Bruce was afterwards presented to her Majesty, and the entire company were entertained at supper by the Prince. There was an audience of over two hundred, including the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and their respective suites.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, while in Australia, visited Captain Goodenough's grave, and also planted a couple of trees near the spot where Captain Cook first landed in the island. The squadron under the command of the Earl of Clanwilliam, having in company the Bacchante, with the sons of the Prince of Wales, is due at Yokohama on the 25th inst., and a visit to the most interesting places in Japanese waters will be made by the ships of the squadron.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, inspected the troops at Dover last Saturday, and, after breakfasting at the Lord Warden Hotel, visited Shorncliffe camp. His Royal Highness returned to Eastwell Park; and after an hour or two came to London, at the close of his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess de Chartres and Princes Henri and Jean d'Orléans and Princess Marie and Marguerite d'Orléans have left the Alexandra Hotel, for Paris. The Duke de Nemours and the Count d'Eu have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Paris.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Lord O'Hagan opened the Congress of the Social Science Association in Dublin on Monday evening. His address was devoted mainly to a review of the legal and social reforms affecting Ireland which have been carried out since the Association last met in Dublin, twenty years ago. In noticing the former, he dwelt upon the defects in the working of the jury system. The improvement of the educational institutions of Ireland was described as having been enormous, and the advantages of the Intermediate Education Act and the Royal University were explained. He quoted statistics to show the success of the Irish Sunday Closing Act, and stated that Ireland need not be ashamed of the progress it had made in the work of sanitary improvement. At the conclusion of the address, the Lord Mayor, in complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks. Professor Price seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Dudley Field (New York), and carried amid applause.

The practical business of the Congress began on Tuesday. All the departments met in the new buildings of Trinity College. Among the questions discussed were the alteration of the jury laws, the results of the Irish Sunday Closing Act, the extension of national education, the State supervision of hospitals, aesthetics and false art, and the principle of participation by labour in the profits of manufactures, agricultural and trading enterprise. Dr. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

delivered an address as President of the Jurisprudence Department, in which he advocated the theory of arbitration in international disputes.

The various departments met on Wednesday in the rooms of the new building at Trinity College. Previous to their doing so, a large audience assembled in the front hall, under the presidency of Lord O'Hagan, to hear the address of Sir P. J. Keenan, President of the Education Department. Sir Patrick directed his remarks chiefly to an elucidation of Irish popular education. He said that in the absence of manufactures, Ireland had mainly the soil of its fields and the brains of its people to rely upon, and it would be an inestimable gift to Ireland if they were able to establish a principle or develop a theory by which the educational system of the country could be improved.

During the meeting of the Congress soirées will be given by the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, the Lord Mayor, and the Royal Dublin Society. On Saturday (to-day) a meeting of the council will be held at 11.30, and the concluding meeting of the members at one o'clock. The afternoon will be devoted to excursions.

## ART NOTES.

A statue to Lord Byron, which has been erected at Missolonghi, is to be formally unveiled on the 9th inst.

The bust of General Sir Frederick Roberts was on Thursday presented to Lady Roberts at the studio of Mr. Henry Harvey.

The private view of the Photographic Society of Great Britain takes place to-day. The exhibition will remain open from Monday next to Nov. 12.

A monument to the Belgian painter Wiertz, whose gallery is one of the sights of Brussels, was unveiled on Sunday at Ixelles, a suburban prolongation of Brussels.

The latest proposal for the erection of a statue comes from Aquila. A committee has been formed to raise a statue to Sallust, the author of "The Conspiracy of Catiline."

An exhibition of fine arts will take place at Reims on the 18th inst., under the patronage of the Society des Amis des Arts. A like exhibition will take place at Pau next January.

The Speaker of the Canadian Senate, the Hon. D. Macpherson, has arrived in Ireland, and is sitting to Mr. Charles Mercier for the portrait which has been voted by the Canadian Parliament, and which is to hang in the Senate House.

The *Sassar Advertiser* understands that negotiations are in progress for holding an industrial and fine art exhibition, at Lewes. There is reason to hope that, in the event of the negotiations proving successful, a fair amount of support will be obtained from the South Kensington Museum.

A meeting of the Birmingham Town Council was held on Tuesday, when a letter was read from Mr. J. H. Nettlefold, offering as a gift to the Art Gallery, to take effect after his death, his valuable collection of about twenty-five works by David Cox. The Council accepted the offer, which, the Mayor stated, represented £20,000 or £30,000.

The Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at Cardiff, which has been open two months, and has been visited by about 120,000 persons, was closed last week. By this exhibition about £3000 has been raised towards the furnishing and decoration of the Local Museum and Science and Art Schools and the formation of an art gallery in the town.

The annual competition for the prizes offered by the Turners' Company, supplemented by gifts from Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and others, for turning in wood, pottery, and metal, and for amateur turning, will be held at the Mansion House next Thursday and Friday; the prizes being distributed on Saturday.

Mr. Samuel A. Walker, the well-known photographer of 230, Regent-street, has issued a panel portrait of Mr. Gladstone, which is very artistic and broad in treatment. The Premier sat to Mr. Walker just after the Session closed, and this is the only "panel portrait" ever taken of the distinguished Liberal leader. It is published by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square.

A new engraving, sure to captivate our sporting readers, has been published by Messrs. Tooth, of the Haymarket. It is entitled "The New Whip," and represents a little boy, decked out with huntsman's cap and coat, whip in hand, surrounded by foxhounds, who seem on the best of terms with their young master. The engraving is by Mr. W. H. Simmons, from the picture by Mr. C. Burton Barber, exhibited last year in the Royal Academy.

Mr. David Dale, of West Lodge, Darlington, was on Tuesday evening, presented, by the members of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the North of England Iron Trade, with a full-length portrait of himself, painted by Mr. W. W. Unless, R.A., which had been lately exhibited at the Royal Academy, and which had been subscribed for by the members of the board. Mr. Dale is the author of the sliding scale which now regulates wages in the northern iron trade.

Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square, have published an elegant photographic album, entitled "The Fern Album." Their object has been to set out the photographic pictures so that a graceful frame may be supplied without the drawback of glaring and discordant colours; and to secure this end they have copied some of the rarest groups of British and foreign ferns. Hundreds of varieties of ferns and flowers are depicted in the roll, which has all the accessories of tasteful mounting and binding to recommend it. Mr. F. G. Heath, no mean judge in matters of the kind, bears testimony to the excellence and fidelity of the drawings of ferns and flowers. Ingenuity and taste have been largely exercised in the production of this album.

Mr. Justice Denman met with an enthusiastic reception on Thursday week, on the occasion of his first public visit to Tiverton since his retirement from the representation of the borough and his elevation to the Judicial Bench. The object of the learned Judge's visit was to distribute the prizes to the successful Science and Art students of the town. In making the presentation he dwelt at some length on the advantages which the youth of the present day enjoyed as compared with the opportunities that existed for scientific and artistic study in his boyhood. During the past thirty years wonderful strides had been made in these studies in England, thanks to the stimulus given by the late Prince Consort. The result was that the country had benefited to an almost incalculable degree. England was now keeping pace with other countries in the race of intelligence and refinement, and was taking her fair part in the scientific work of the world. By the study of Art and Science men were benefited both mentally and materially, and a higher standard was given to the general work of the country, inasmuch as it had led people to accept and to act upon the fact that nothing would now pass muster unless it bore the stamp of honest painstaking effort.

Sir George Airey, late Astronomer Royal, is to be awarded the highest possible pension, in consideration of his long and valuable services to science while holding office at the Royal Observatory.

## HOME NEWS.

The guarantee fund for the Irish National Industrial Exhibition amounts to £22,500.

Mr. Matheson, M.P., of Ardross, will, it is understood, succeed Mr. Davidson as Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire.

It is computed that during the last week 600 lasts or 6,000,000 herrings were landed at Whitby.

The conversazione of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held on the 13th inst., at the South Kensington Museum.

The Leicester magistrates on Tuesday ordered to be destroyed over three tons of bad bacon, hams, and beef which had been seized at a pork-pie maker's.

Mr. James M. Ross, Liscarny, in the county of Monaghan, father-in-law of Mr. John Givan, M.P., has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner under the Land Law (Ireland) Act.

Next Tuesday the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, will be opened, the Duke of Devonshire presiding. The hospital has been extended and reconstructed.

The borings under the Severn between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire are completed, the workmen having met in the centre last week. This work, which is two miles long, has now to be enlarged.

Lord Waveney opened a new cottage hospital at Ballymena last week. The institution contains seven beds, and towards its support donations amounting to £261, and annual subscriptions amounting to £124, have been received.

Mr. Grant Duff, who has been appointed Governor of Madras, embarked on Wednesday at Gravesend, on the outward passage to India. Mrs. Grant Duff and his family accompany him.

Twelve seats for the use of the public, presented by Lord Brabazon, have been placed in Trafalgar-square. Six seats had previously been placed on the terrace on the north side of the square by the Vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

An offer, novel in its character, has been made by Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. He proposes a prize of £50 for the model of the best labourer's cottage, the construction of which should not exceed £52 10s., which would enable it to be let at 1s. per week.

The Council of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns Association have sanctioned an expenditure of £1300 in enlarging and furnishing the "T. B. Gough" Army coffee-tavern at Sandgate. The "Guardsman" Army coffee-tavern in Buckingham Palace-road is growing daily in popularity.

The Committee of the Royal Humane Society has completed the investigation of an unusually large number of cases of saving life, nearly thirty of which have merited the bestowal on the saviors of the silver and bronze medallions, in addition to numerous testimonials and pecuniary rewards.

The vacant Fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, has been filled up by the election of Mr. Edward Mowburn Walker, B.A., and late Eglesfield Exhibitioner of the college. Mr. Walker obtained a first-class in Classics at Moderations in Michaelmas Term, 1877, and a first-class in Literis Humanioribus in Trinity Term, 1880.

At the Preston Town Council on Thursday week there was a long and animated debate on the proposal to offer £20,000 to the Ribble Navigation Company for their property and interest in the Ribble. It was pointed out what grand opportunities there were of developing the river and its commerce. The motion was carried by 27 votes to 9.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National League last Saturday it was decided to endeavour to bring about an amalgamation of all the leagues formed to promote the cause of "fair trade." The Duke of Rutland sent a subscription to the National League of £100, and expressed his pleasure at hearing that they were supporting the delegates who were turned out of the Trades' Union Congress recently held in London.

The revenue returns recently issued show that during the past quarter the receipts were £18,134,527, being a net increase upon the corresponding period of last year of £1,121,085. The receipts from the land tax and house duty, Crown lands, and miscellaneous, showed a small decrease; but, on the other hand, there were increases of £150,000 in the Customs, £865,000 in the Excise, £125,000 in stamps, £100,000 in the Post Office, and £75,000 upon the property and income tax. For the half-year ending Sept. 30 there was a net increase of £1,260,995.

The annual review and sham fight at Dover took place yesterday week, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, on the heights of Terlingham, between Folkestone and Shorncliffe. The troops engaged numbered between 5000 and 6000, and included the garrisons of Dover, Shorncliffe, and Canterbury.—A review of the troops in Chatham garrison was held on Tuesday by the Duke of Cambridge, the force consisting of artillery, engineers, and several infantry regiments. A long course of field manoeuvres was afterwards carried out by the troops.

The unveiling of the statue erected by public subscription in memory of the late Mr. George Dawson took place at Birmingham on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Sam Timmins, chairman of the memorial committee, and the memorial was formally accepted on behalf of the town by the Mayor, Alderman Chamberlain. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Woolner, R.A., is placed under a canopy near the council house, and adjoins the fountain erected in memory of the public services of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Its cost has been about £4000, towards which contributions have been received from all parts of the United Kingdom.

There were 2518 births and 1217 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 27, whereas the deaths were 176 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 15 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 4 from typhus fever, 48 from enteric fever.

A large number of delegates of the Associated Chambers of Commerce met on Tuesday at Plymouth, and, under the presidency of Mr. Monk, M.P., considered an extensive programme. A resolution submitted by the Birmingham Chamber, favouring the development of colonial trade, was passed, with a rider insisting that absolute Free Trade should be on a basis of all commercial intercourse. A resolution was cordially and unanimously passed declaring that the powers of the Railway Commissioners ought to be continued and extended, and that Chambers of Commerce ought to have a *locus standi* before the Commissioners. On Wednesday a Bradford proposal to convert the more important county courts into courts of first instance for all commercial disputes was unanimously adopted, as was also a proposal in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

A Sketch of the port of East London, on the coast of South Africa, which appeared in our last publication, was wrongly attributed to Commander the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, R.N. It was drawn by his brother, the Hon. John G. P. Vereker, of East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight.





AN ARAB CHIEF PREACHING THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN THE PROVINCE OF ORAN, ALGIERS.—SEE PAGE 354.





PRINCE ZIL-UL-SULTAN,  
ELDEST SON OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.



MR. BLACKBURNE, WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE AT  
THE BERLIN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

### THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF PERSIA.

The visit of his Imperial Majesty Nasser-ed-Deen, the Shah of Persia, to England, in June, 1873, has not been forgotten. We now publish a portrait of his eldest son, the Imperial Prince Hassoud Mirza Zil-a-Sultan, which means "Shadow of the Sovereign;" the Shah has amongst his other titles the one of "Shadow of God." Having been born at Tauris in 1848, this Prince is now thirty-three years of age, of very agreeable outward appearance and extremely engaging manners. His education has been very carefully attended to, and, having also a high degree of intelligence given by nature, he is a very favourable contrast in this respect to other Eastern Princes. While yet very young he was made Governor of Mazanderan, and afterwards of Khorassan, and of the province of Fars; and seeing his energetic and especially fair and upright Government, the Shah has been induced to enlarge year by year the dominions under his charge, so that at this moment the provinces of Ispahan, Arabistan, Luristan, Trak, Bouroujerd, Jeza, Ghulpaighan, Khomsar, and Fars are all

under his government, representing more than the half of the empire of Persia. The Prince lives at Ispahan, the ancient capital of Persia. A short time since, a large school was opened by this Prince at Ispahan, under the superintendence of his physician in chief, the General Mirza Taki Khan, where, besides Persian language and literature, also the English and French languages are taught, and also Physics, Chemistry, and mathematics. There is great need of education, as well as of administrative improvement, in the Shah's dominions.

### THE CHAMPION CHESSPLAYER.

Mr. Blackburne, who achieved the distinction of winning the principal prize in the international chess tournament held at Berlin last month, made his first appearance in the chess arena, at the age of eighteen, in the London tournament of 1862. In the master tourney of that meeting he defeated Green, Owen, and Steinitz, drew four games, and lost seven. This performance, however remarkable for a country youth in his

first engagement with masters of the game, did not secure a prize, and in the handicap tourney which followed he was also unsuccessful. His triumph came later, when, on July 4, 1862, he contended, without seeing the boards, against ten members of the British Chess Association simultaneously, including such amateurs of acknowledged chess force as the late Lord Ravensworth, the late Rimington Wilson, H. T. Young, W. Chinnery, and A. G. Puller. In this encounter he won five games, drew three, and lost two, the rapidity and precision of his play, extending over six hours, exciting general admiration. The public applause which this exploit evoked probably determined Mr. Blackburne to adopt chess as a profession. Soon after the conclusion of the tourney he played a match with Herr Steinitz, but was defeated easily by his more experienced adversary, and since that time has been a competitor, with varying fortune, in nearly every set tournament, international and local. In the Baden tourney of 1870 he won the third prize with the score of twelve, Anderssen being first with thirteen and Steinitz second with twelve and a half. In the London tourney of 1872 he gained the second prize (Steinitz



SWORD DANCE OF BOYS OF THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, AT WESTBROOK PARK, GODALMING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



taking first), and in 1873 he tied with the latter for the first place at Vienna. In the Divan tourney of 1876 he won the first prize, opposed, among others, by Messrs. Macdonnell, Potter, Wisker, and Zukertort, and was third in the Paris tourney of 1878. He was defeated in a second match with Herr Steinitz in 1876, and scored two games against Herr Zukertort in a match played a few months ago. Reviewing Mr. Blackburne's career in the chess world, he must be described as at his weakest point in set matches, and at his strongest in the general mêlée of a tourney. His style of play, which is highly imaginative and adventurous, is better suited for the latter, yet the sustained power which enabled him to score thirteen games in succession at Berlin gives promise that the sceptre of chess will remain for some time to come in English hands. In the practice of chess without seeing the boards, or, as the French have it, *sans voir*, Mr. Blackburne is unrivalled, more especially in respect of the facility with which he conducts a large number of games in this manner simultaneously.

Our portrait is from a photograph by De Lavieter, of the Hague.

### ARAB WAR PREACHERS IN ALGIERS.

The "Jehad," or Sacred War of the Mussulman believers, sometimes resorted to as a military and political expedient in any national struggle against foreign enemies, rulers, or invaders of a Mohammedan population, is only proclaimed with the express sanction of their ecclesiastical authorities. But it may then be preached by any of the Princes or Chiefs of the nation; and the eloquence of such an Arab leader as he who figures in our Illustration, from the revolted tribes in the province of Oran, threatens a formidable amount of armed resistance to the French dominion. Its spirit may be readily understood by any readers of the Bible, who possess also the Apocrypha, if they will turn to the books of the Maccabean history. As the Macedonian, or even the Roman, conquerors of ancient Palestine were obnoxious to the religious and patriotic feelings of the Jews, so are the French to the Moslem nations of North Africa, not less in Algiers than in Tunis; and so would the English have been to the Afghans, if our Government had remained in Cabul and Candahar. It is to be feared that much trouble, and vast expense, in a very odious task, await the French Government in consequence of the rash provocation it has recently given, by the invasion of Tunis, to an extensive confederacy of North African Mohammedans, who might otherwise never have disturbed the colony of Algiers. The accounts this week refer to the preparations for a military advance in the country south of Tunis, against the renowned sacred city of Kairouan, in hopes thereby to subdue the Mussulman insurrection, which has repudiated the Bey's authority. It is expected that this advance will begin on Monday next. The Arabs have destroyed a railway station near Tunis, and massacred ten Europeans, including the station-master.

### THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

The children of Scottish soldiers, sailors, and marines who have died or become disabled in the public service, and the children of indigent Scottish parents in London not receiving poor-law relief, are the objects of this patriotic and charitable institution, which was promoted in 1808 by the Highland Society of London, and was incorporated in 1815, after the termination of the great French war. It is under Royal patronage, while its president is the Duke of Buccleuch, and among its vice-presidents are the Dukes of Argyll, Richmond, and Abercorn, and others of the Scottish nobility. The well-known building, in the Caledonian-road, Islington, affords good accommodation for 126 boys and girls, and for the matron, schoolmaster and schoolmistress, sergeant and piper, with convenient school-rooms and playgrounds. Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart., treasurer to the institution, the other day kindly entertained all the children at his seat, Westbrook Park, New Godalming, in Surrey. Our Illustration of this pleasing subject represents the sword-dance performed in Highland fashion by two of the boys of the Royal Caledonian Asylum School. They have not lost their national agility in the course of an education received in London, though it is denied to these youngsters, for the present, to tread their native heather; but we have no doubt they have been taught to do well, and to maintain the honour of their country, as so many good Scotchmen do, in all parts of the world.

### THE FARMING INTEREST.

A Land Bill for England has been prepared by a special committee appointed by the Farmers' Alliance. The principal features of the suggested measure are the establishment of a law court for the settlement of rent and other disputes; the granting of compensation to the retiring tenant for improvements he has executed; the abolition of the law of distress; giving the tenant perfect freedom of cultivation; and throwing the whole of the tithe rent-charge on the landlord. It has yet to be discussed by the general committee of the Alliance, and again by a conference of the body of the members, and alterations may therefore be made in it.

The following are the names of the eight Assistant Commissioners who have been appointed by the Government under the Irish Land Act, and who, it is understood, will now devote

themselves entirely to the duties of their office:—Professor Baldwin, Dublin; Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly, Wicklow; Mr. Richard Garland, Armagh; Mr. James Houghton, Wexford; Mr. Cornelius O'Keefe, Cork; Mr. John O'Shaughnessy, Galway; Mr. John Rice, Charleville, county of Cork; and Mr. James Ross, Monaghan. Three of these gentlemen are Protestants and five Roman Catholics.

At a numerously attended meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture, held at Plymouth on Thursday week, the present position of the agricultural question was discussed. It was unanimously resolved: "That this Chamber objects to the reimposition of duties on imported food as a means of relieving the depression in agriculture." At the close of a debate in which Free Trade principles were generally and cordially advocated, it was proposed: "That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the agricultural position would be benefited by freely giving greater security to tenants' capital, together with a general reform of the land laws." The feeling of the meeting was heartily favourable to the proposition; but, inasmuch as notice had not been given that it would be submitted, it was resolved to call a special meeting to pronounce an opinion upon it.

In consideration of the exceptionally trying season, the Duke of Sutherland has remitted 50 per cent of the current year's rents to his sheep-farming tenants in Sutherlandshire; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon has resolved to deduct 20 per cent from the current year's rents, and to postpone the collection of the ensuing Martinmas rents until Candlemas; and Lord Ducie has remitted 10 per cent on the half-year's rent on the Tortworth estates.

The Duke of Somerset spoke last week at an agricultural dinner at Frome. Free trade, he observed, should mean a free exchange of commodities between nations, but free trade in that sense we had never had. Those who talked of free trade must mean free exports, because we still imposed duties on many imported commodities. The Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., speaking at the luncheon of the Appleby and Kirkby-Stephen Agricultural Society, said he did not believe that a tax upon corn could ever be imposed in England. Anything he could do to assist the British farmer in the way of relieving him of taxation, or in any other way, he would be glad to do. Addressing his constituents at Holyhead, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., ridiculed the fair trade cry, and held that neither the English nor the Welsh farmers would consent to return to protection. At the annual dinner of the Walsham Agricultural Association Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., alluding to the fair-trade question, said it would be a curse to the country if such a question were made a matter of party politics. He hoped farmers would not move in it, as protection for food products could never be allowed, though manufacturers might get protection for their goods. What farmers wanted was a large reduction of rents, a readjustment of local taxation, amendment of the law of distress, and that personal property should bear its fair share of the burden. Lord Lymington, addressing his constituents at Barnstaple on Tuesday, said the Irish Land Act absolved the English nation for ever from the charge of unwillingness to do justice to Ireland. He contended, however, that a similar law for England would be a gross violation of every law of political economy. What was needed was that title should be simplified and the tenant secured in the full enjoyment of the improvements he had made. At the East Berks Agricultural Dinner Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay said that Fair Traders had not shown how the present state of things could be remedied, and he held it to be quite impossible to persuade the masses that it would be to their benefit to put a permanent duty on corn. A mass meeting of farmers was held in Alford, Scotland, on Tuesday, and was attended by some 500 persons. Resolutions were unanimously passed denouncing protection, calling for free trade in land, and for fixity of tenure and payment for unexhausted improvements.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

A continuance of glorious autumnal weather, and the success of four or five warm favourites every day, made the Newmarket First October Meeting one that backers will long remember with feelings of pleasure. The withdrawal of Bruce from the Granby Stakes on the second day left that race quite at the mercy of Golden Gate, who really had nothing to beat; and then a move was made from the top of the town to the Bretby Stakes course, over which Gunstick beat Broseley and a large but moderate field. Belle Lurette looked a really "good thing" for the First October Two-Year-Old Plate, and, though she has proved a very disappointing filly since her brilliant début at Lincoln, Sir George Chetwynd was lucky to be able to buy her in for only 660 gs. We were surprised to see Angelina stay even the easy Ditch Mile, but there was really nothing that could gallop amongst the seven that finished behind her, and this brought us to the Thirty-third Triennial Produce Stakes. Thebais has done Mr. Crawford such splendid service this season that it was cruel to run her again, when her defeat on the previous day showed her to be utterly out of form, and Cameliard walked about so stiffly that it was evident he felt the effects of his exertions in the Great Foal Stakes. Under these circumstances it does not do to attach undue importance to the victory of Fiddler; still, making every allowance for the circumstances we have mentioned, the Duke of Hamilton's colt has a very taking appearance for the Cesare-

witch, in which race he will only have 6 st. 10 lb. to carry. Sing Song scored another very easy success over the last five furlongs of the Abingdon Mile, and her owner, who supported her pretty freely, bought her in at 710 gs. A field of twenty-three is the largest that has taken part in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap since Philomela was successful just ten years ago, and the weights had been so cleverly adjusted that as much as 6 to 1 was always offered against anything. None of the fancied ones had much to do with the finish, which was left to three outsiders, of whom John Ridd (7 st. 1 lb.), steered by little Martin, a very rising light weight, proved too good for War Ilorn (8 st.) and Atalanta (7 st. 4 lb.).

On the Thursday, Comedian had such a pull in the weights with everything else that ran for the Double Trial Plate that he could scarcely help winning, and his owner bid up to 640 gs. rather than lose him. Red Spectre, the newly-named filly by Comedian—Red Rag, was the only one that seemed to have the smallest chance of defeating Dutch Oven for the Thirty-fourth Triennial Produce Stakes; she managed to finish within half a length of Lord Falmouth's filly, but it was quite evident that Archer had any amount in hand. Yorkist (6 st. 6 lb.), who had been let off very easily, fairly ran away with the Second Nursery Stakes, everything else pulling up a long way from home; and then Elf King (8 st. 5 lb.), who was started in preference to Edelweiss, was backed very heavily for the October Handicap. However, the Manton stable cannot do right this season, and the finish was left to Victor Emmanuel (8 st. 12 lb.) and Vagrant (6 st. 9 lb.), the former winning in such style that Incendiary, who was second to him at Goodwood, became in greater demand than ever for the Cambridgeshire. The Grand Duke Michael Stakes was decidedly the most important event of the day, and great curiosity was felt as to the style in which Foxhall would acquit himself. The American colt, who had not run since his inglorious display in the Ascot Cup, looked wonderfully well, having thickened and improved considerably during the last three months; still he was not quite so good a favourite as Ishmael, to whom he had to concede 7 lb. in consequence of his victory in the Grand Prix de Paris. Don Fulano was started to make the running for his stable companion, and fulfilled his mission so well that Ishmael and Maskelyne, the only other two runners, were in hopeless trouble at the Bushes, and Foxhall, taking the lead soon afterwards, won in grand style by four lengths. The effect of this performance has been to establish him firmly at the head of the Cesarewitch quotations, though, as his weight in that race will be 7 st. 12 lb., we should scarcely care to accept the very short price at present offered against him. Foxhall's success was considerably discounted by the result of the first race on the Friday, in which Ishmael was within an ace of being beaten by the very moderate Great Carle. Lord Stamford took the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes with Maritornes, a daughter of Pero Gomez, whose stock has been running so well this season; and, in the Rous Memorial Stakes, Dutch Oven and Nellie met for the third time, the deciding game of the rubber resulting in a most unequivocal victory for the former, though the verdict was only a neck, Archer drawing it rather finer than was quite pleasant to timid plungers.

Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the yearlings and horses in training belonging to the late Mr. Savile, at Newmarket, last week, the prices realised being very poor. The three-year-old colt by Reverberation—Auchinleck, who has been such a disappointing customer this season, made 660 gs., and Mr. Marshall gave 390 gs. for old Lincolnshire. A two-year-old colt by Cremorne—Zee went to Lord Castlereagh for 420 gs., and the highest-priced yearling was a colt by Reverberation—Mabilie (260 gs.). It should be mentioned, however, that, under the terms of Mr. Savile's will, his trainer, Gilbert, was allowed to pick two horses from the stud, and that Whitechapel, one of the selected pair, has since been sold for 2000 gs. to Mr. John Core.

Coursing was very pleasant at Plumpton last week, where the hares ran exceedingly well, so well indeed that more than half of them "lived to run another day." The Derby and Oaks were each divided amongst three puppies; and in the Plumpton Stakes for all ages Promotion, by Huron or Sentry Go—Royal Stamp, shared the first and second money with Patchett, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Foe. Mr. Brice's judging satisfied everyone, and Naillard slipped exceedingly well.

On Monday morning, H. Clasper and H. Audsley, two of the best light-weights in the country, sculled from London Bridge to Chelsea—a course that is very seldom used for a match in racing skiffs—for £50 a side. The contest proved very close and exciting, first one and then the other showing in front; but Clasper stayed the better of the pair, and finally won by four lengths, though both men had had quite enough of it when they finished.

The five-hours' swimming-match in open water, between Captain Matthew Webb and G. A. Jennings, which took place near Rochdale on Saturday last, was won by the former, who covered about 5 miles 700 yards in the time mentioned, whilst Jennings only travelled 3 miles 1540 yards. The latter, however, did not seem to feel the long exposure to the cold water; but Webb was in a very alarming state for some time after he was helped out of the lake; and we trust that there will never be another similar painful exhibition, as an affair of this kind cannot possibly answer any good purpose, and has no sort of claim to be dignified by the name of sport.

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METALLURGY.—Professor W. CHANDLER ROBERTS, F.R.S., will commence his course of Lectures on MONDAY, OCT. 10, at 10 a.m.

PHYSICS.—Professor GUTHRIE, F.R.S., will commence his course of Lectures on MONDAY, OCT. 10, at 10 a.m.

The respective LABORATORIES were OPENED on the 3rd inst., at 10 a.m.

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## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## WARKWORTH.

The Great Northern Railway passenger to the Scottish Border, some thirty miles north of Newcastle, having left the colliery district far behind and passed the town of Morpeth, enjoys charming views of the seacoast, with its picturesque headlands and islands, to the right hand, while to the left he gazes on a beautiful landscape of green fields, woods, and gently rising hills, bounded by the noble range of the Cheviots, and traversed by small rivers, the Coquet and the Aln, which flow softly at the rocky base of more than one great Castle, renowned in Border history. It is yet seven miles short of coming to Alnwick Castle, the proud mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland to this day; but on the banks of the Coquet, within a mile or two of the sea, where Coquet Island lies off the river's mouth, we stop at Warkworth, to look about us here, and take note of the local features delineated in these leaves of our Artist's Sketch-book.

The distinction between a town and a village, in an old historical country like England, with so many valid legal and traditional institutions of ancient date, depends not simply on the number of houses or people. It is no matter how many hundred folk inhabit this small collection of dwellings. Warkworth is a market town, a corporate borough, with a proper municipality, as good as another. But the town will not long detain us from visiting the grand old ruined Castle. Serlo de Burgh, a Norman follower of the Conqueror, is supposed to have been its founder. In the reign of Henry II., it was held by an illegitimate descendant, Roger Fitz-Richard. The son of this person was Robert Fitz-Roger, and the next generation was called Fitz-Robert. It is evident that they had no proper family surname. To remedy this inconvenience, King Edward I. allowed one of them, in his time, to take the name of Clavering, that of a manor in Essex granted by King John to one of the family. But the Claverings lost male issue in the fourteenth century; and the lordship of Warkworth reverted to the Crown. It was bestowed by Edward III., in 1327, upon Henry, Lord Percy, for services in the Scottish war. The Percies had it taken away from them, more than once, and given back to them again, in the wars of the Roses;



WARKWORTH.



THE BRIDGE.



GATEWAY IN THE CASTLE.



S. Reed.

THE HERMITAGE.



CHAPEL IN THE HERMITAGE.



but it finally remained with the Earls and Dukes of Northumberland. About two hundred years ago, they decided no longer to keep it up as a residence, being so near Alnwick. The roof was stripped of its timber and lead, and the whole building has fallen into decay.

Warkworth Castle stands upon a rock, on the south bank of the river. Its walls, guarded by towers, inclose a space of five acres, in the shape of a triangle; at its base is the south wall, in the middle of which is the great gate, flanked by two polygonal towers. The Keep, which seems to be of later architecture, probably built by the Percies, not for use as a fortress, but for a stately mansion, is a square pile, with the angles canted off; in the middle of each side is a projecting turret, semi-hexagonal at the base, of equal height with the main building; and there is a lofty watch-tower above. A chapel, and several tolerably spacious apartments, being in the Keep, show that it was not especially designed for warlike defence. The warlike experiences of Warkworth, indeed, were of an earlier period. In 1174, the town was burnt, and all its people were slaughtered, by the Scottish King called William the Lion.

On the opposite or north bank of the river, half a mile from the Castle, is the Hermitage of Warkworth. A pleasing narrative ballad, composed in 1771 by the Right Rev. Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore (collector of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry"), will perhaps come to the reader's remembrance. But the facts authentically known concerning the "Hermits of Warkworth" supply no great amount of romantic story. It is vaguely rumoured that a certain Bertram, who killed his own brother, founded and first dwelt in this hermitage as a voluntary penance for his crime. The shrine and residence having been endowed by the Percies, apparently in the fourteenth century, the architectural style and the sculpture being of that date, we have no positive record of the earlier foundation. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was held by a solitary incumbent; whether priest, monk, or friar, and of what Order, seems to be uncertain. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII., this Hermitage was extinguished, and the Earl of Northumberland took possession of its revenue, which was much larger than could have been required to maintain a single hermit.

It is a remarkable place, and well worthy of a Sketch for our pages. On the rocky bank, surrounded by a thicket of shrubs and overshadowed by stately trees, here is the chapel, with the sacristy and the vestibule, all hewn out of the solid freestone rock, but the interior carved into pillared arches, groined roofs, doorways and windows of Gothic design, and with some monumental sculpture. The chapel is 18 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 7 ft. high; it has an altar, extending the width of the chapel, with two altars; and it is lighted by a window of two compartments. On the sill of the window is a female figure, that of the Virgin, probably, with another figure, that of a man, kneeling at her feet. Parallel with the chapel is the sacristy, which is but 5 ft. in width. The vestibule communicated with another chamber, in which was a fireplace; but the Hermit's dwelling, with a garden attached to it, was on the top of the cliff above, and could be reached by a flight of steps cut in the rock from the chapel door. Such was the Hermitage of Warkworth in its perfect condition.

The little town of Warkworth, to which we return, has nothing of importance to show; but the bridge, of three stone arches, over the Coquet river, was formerly defended by a tower at its south end, and adorned with a pillar displaying the Percy arms.

#### MANX SKETCHES.

We present a few additional Views of the scenery of the Isle of Man, which has employed the pencil of one of our Artists with some preceding subjects. The south-western corner of the island, off which lies the smaller islet called the Calf of Man, exhibits the grandest cliffs and seacoast features. Port Erin, which probably takes its name from its position confronting the shores of Ireland, in sight of the Mourne mountains about Carlingford Bay, and sometimes of the Wicklow mountains near Dublin, is the best place for a tourist to go to in search of the picturesque. Facing due west, this beautiful little harbour is guarded on the south side by the rocky base of the Mull Hills, on the north by a promontory, 390 ft. high, named Brada Head. On the summit of this rises "Milner Tower," erected by public subscription ten years ago, in honour of Mr. William Milner, of Liverpool. That gentleman, the manufacturer of Milner's Patent Safes, owning some property at Port Erin, has exerted himself and spent his money for the benefit of the neighbourhood. Local improvements have begun; and the noble breakwater, forming a complete harbour of refuge, made at the cost of the Island Government, is a protection for the vast yearly fleet of herring fishery boats. Port Erin, however, now connected with Douglas by railway, is destined, we should think, to become a favourite watering-place, and its sands are well adapted for sea-bathing.

Scarcely two miles from Port Erin, across the isthmus from the west to the south-east shore of the small peninsula that we have mentioned, is another little bay, Port St. Mary, likewise much frequented by the herring-boats in their season. In the Manx tongue, its name sounds "Purt-noo-Moirey," and it has been written, by mistake, "Port-le-Murray;" but an ancient church of St. Mary, whether or not still existing, would be likely to have given its name. There is nothing of particular interest in the scenery of this bay, which is just opposite Poolvash, one of the places noticed by us a few weeks ago.

It is worth while to hire a boat at Port St. Mary, and let the skilful and experienced Manxman take you out round Spanish Head. Hardly anywhere, except on the northern coasts of Scotland, is a finer display of lofty and precipitous cliffs. At a place called the Chasms they are rent with stupendously deep fissures, though of inconsiderable width, by landslips or cracks from the action of the sea below. These have been ignorantly ascribed to an earthquake or volcanic forces. The cliffs here are nearly 400 feet above the sea. A detached and isolated fragment, "the Sugar Loaf," strikes the attention by its peculiar shape. Spanish Head, the most southerly point of the Isle of Man, beyond which lies the Calf, is indeed majestic. It is said that one of the ships of the Spanish Armada was wrecked on this point three centuries ago.

In quite another part of the south coast, half-way between Castletown and Douglas, is St. Ann's Head. The rocks are finely stratified, and of a slaty nature, with much variety in the form of the successive inlets and headlands; and this is a chosen haunt of the wild sea birds, whose flights and shrill cries enliven the seaside loiterer's solitary hours. Port Soderick, a little farther on, affords him, at the lonely little inn on the beach, some needful refreshment, and it is then an easy walk to Douglas.

In the centre of the island, or what we may call the Manx Midlands, though the sea is nowhere very distant, the railway that crosses the whole country, a width of ten miles, between Douglas and Peel, has a station at St. John's. The spire of St. John's chapel rises within a stone's throw of the

Tynwald, a famous historical monument of Norse antiquity. It is an artificial mound, 12 ft. high, and 240 ft. in circumference at the base, with four successive platforms or stages, of circular form, diminishing to an area of 18 ft. circumference to the summit, all covered with turf, and very neatly kept. Here, in the times when this island was a petty kingdom, as it really was for some ages before and after the Norman Conquest of England, the yearly political and judicial assembly of its nobles and freemen was held. Under the Plantagenet reigns, the Stanleys, feudal Lords of Man, were allowed still to exercise a lesser degree of kingship in the island. They held their Royal Courts on the Tynwald, with their Coroners and Deemsters, proclaiming the laws of their realm. And even now, when the Manx Legislature, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, and the elected House of Keys, is about to open or close its Session at Midsummer, there is a "Tynwald Day," with certain formalities performed on this memorable hillock, in token of which the Royal Standard is hoisted on the flagstaff above. The actual Session of the Island Parliament takes place at Castletown.

The figure of a Manx girl will pleasantly accompany those other subjects of our Artist's Sketches, illustrative of this "tight little island," which is fondly spoken of by its natives as "Ellan Vannin." We can assure our readers that Ellan Vannin is well deserving of a visit, and that the inhabitants are a good sort of people.

#### MIDDLESBROUGH AND THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.

The Jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary, of the flourishing town of Middlesbrough-on-Tees, the seat of the great Cleveland iron trade of North Yorkshire, was celebrated last Thursday. Lord Frederick Cavendish unveiled a statue of the late Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, one of the two founders of the Cleveland iron trade, and portraits of the late Mr. Joseph Pease and Mr. W. Fallows were presented to the Corporation. The creation of the town of Middlesbrough was due to the industrial enterprise of Mr. Pease, and Mr. Fallows is one of its oldest public men. The streets were gaily decorated, and at night there were illuminations and fireworks in the Albert Park. The growth of Middlesbrough is a remarkable feature of recent social history. In less than the lifetime of many men, pasture land and corn-fields have given place to numerous ironworks, thousands of houses and shops, and miles of streets. Half a century ago, a solitary farm-house alone marked the site of the capital of the great iron-making district on the north-east coast. Then as the mariner passed by the straggling, shallow, wayward Tees between Stockton and the sea, "he saw only the milkmaid and her cow, the ploughman and his team." There are persons still living who remember Middlesbrough as it was in its rural obscurity—when cattle and sheep browsed where the oldest part of the town stands. One of these is Mr. William Fallows, J.P., a hale and hearty old man of eighty-three years, who has taken an active part in almost every public movement in the town, and who was a prominent figure in Thursday's proceedings. This patriarch knew Middlesbrough when its silence and solitude were rarely broken by a stranger. He recollects the river Tees, on the south bank of which Middlesbrough is built, when it was beset with shoals and sandbanks, and inaccessible to all but ships of small burden. Forty years ago a vessel was as long in winding her way from the mouth of the river to the town of Stockton—a distance of twelve miles—as she had been in sailing from the Nore. But the great trade which since then has sprung up on either side of the Tees has led to vast improvements being effected. The river has been deepened, trading walls have been erected, and millions of tons of slag—ashes from the blast-furnaces—have been tipped in the construction of two breakwaters. At an expenditure of £700,000, the Tees has been converted into a good commercial river, down which the largest steamers float conveying Cleveland iron and steel to all parts of the world. Each month about 80,000 tons of pig iron are shipped at Middlesbrough, while the exports of manufactured iron and steel amount to about 20,000 tons. Between twenty and thirty thousand tons of pig iron are sent to Scotland, while the monthly demand of Wales is about 8000 tons. Germany is the best Continental customer, and, though the tariff was raised sometime since, she still accepts 16,000 tons or 18,000 tons a month, while France takes 9000 tons. This year only some 6000 tons have been shipped to the United States; but in twelve months, from September, 1879, the quantity of pig iron loaded at Middlesbrough for that country was 131,087 tons. The whole of this passed the American Custom House, and 26s. a ton duty was paid upon it. The American tariff on pig iron is the highest in the world. The town of Middlesbrough was begun half a century ago. Its erection was a result of the invention of the locomotive. It may be said to have commenced with the great railway system which has quietly revolutionised the world, materially helped on civilisation, and brought all men nearer to each other. George Stephenson's steam-engine made it possible to reach Middlesbrough from the South Durham coal-field quickly and at a comparatively small cost, and so Middlesbrough became a port for the shipment of coals. It was Mr. Joseph Pease, the first Quaker member of Parliament, son of Mr. Edward Pease, the first promoter of railways, who conceived the idea of making marshy, agricultural Middlesbrough a coal shipping port. Mr. Pease was a colliery owner, and he desired to take his coals to Middlesbrough owing to the inadequate facilities for exporting at Stockton, where the River Tees was shallow, so that it was only with difficulty that small ships could get to it. The first shipment of coals at Stockton took place in 1822, when 1224 tons were put on board, and in 1823 this quantity had increased to 66,051 tons. The establishment of so considerable a trade was due to the existence of the railway from the collieries in South Durham to Stockton. The first public railway in the world was opened on Sept. 27, 1825, and on May 23, 1828, Parliamentary sanction was obtained to a Bill for the construction of a line between Stockton and Middlesbrough, including a bridge across the Tees at the former town. The length of the line, which was opened in 1830, was about four miles. In 1829 Joseph Pease, T. Richardson, of Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s Bank, H. Birkbeck, S. Martin, Edward Pease, jun., and F. Gibson, all members of the Society of Friends, purchased 500 acres of land at Middlesbrough from a Mr. William Chilton, a well-to-do farmer, the price paid being less than £1 an acre. The gentlemen acquiring the land had no use for so large a quantity. They merely required a strip by the river side for shipping purposes, but Chilton would only part with the whole of the estate. Consequently the six Quakers, who styled themselves the Middlesbrough Owners, obtained possession of land which in a few years was destined to become the site of a busy town. The Stockton and Middlesbrough Railway was completed in the latter part of 1830, and in December of that year a train-load of coals was brought to the latter place from Black Boy Colliery, near Bishop Auck-

land. In this lot of coal there was an enormous block weighing a couple of tons. The railway ran down to the river-side at Middlesbrough, where the owners had erected six staiths for the shipment of coals, and these were regarded as a great novelty. The railway waggons, laden with coals, were lifted by steam on a platform 20 feet high, and were then lowered to the ship's deck. The first ship loaded was the Sunnyside, and she took in her cargo in December, 1830. This was the commencement of commercial life at Middlesbrough, and the inauguration of a considerable trade which made Middlesbrough a town long before the vast wealth treasured in the Cleveland hills close by in the shape of ironstone was discovered.

When Messrs. Pease and partners purchased Middlesbrough, the population was twenty-five. But the construction of the railway and the erection of coal-shipping staiths brought a number of people to the place. Huts were quickly run up for the shelter of navvies and the men employed at the wharf or staiths; and in 1831 the number of souls at Middlesbrough was 131. The first house of the new colony was erected, in 1830, by Mr. George Chapman, a builder who came to Middlesbrough from a neighbouring town because he believed he would find ample scope for his business. He was not mistaken; but, like the man who goes into the backwoods of Australia, he could not commence operations until he had constructed a habitation. The house—a neat-looking cottage—was built in a field not far from the river-side, and is now in West-street, a thoroughfare which is lined on both sides with houses and shops, while the Market-place is at one end of it, and near the other there are several blast-furnaces. The first house is at present occupied by the captain of a steamer, who pays six shillings a week rent. The coal trade at Middlesbrough rapidly developed. Coals were shipped at each side of the Tees, but in a few years the river wharves were found to be inadequate, and in 1842 a commodious dock was constructed. This dock, which was made by Mr. J. Pease and Mr. Henry Birkbeck, of Norwich, included an area of nine acres, and was entered from the river by a channel a quarter of a mile long. The railway was extended to the dock, where there were ten staiths, at each of which sixty waggons, or 165 tons per hour, could be shipped. In 1870 an enlargement of the dock was made, and it now covers an area of twelve acres, and has a uniform depth of 12 ft. at low water and 25 ft. at high tide. There are steam cranes, railway sidings, and every convenience for speedy shipment. Ten years after the birth of the new town a fleet of fifty to a hundred colliers was occasionally seen going up the river with a favourable wind and tide; and in 1838 the total quantity of coal and coke carried by the Stockton and Darlington Railway was 654,787 tons, while a decade later the quantity sent over that line had risen to 1,044,202 tons. Till 1840 Stockton was the principal coal-shipping port on the Tees, but in that year its trade began to decline, while that of Middlesbrough continued to extend, and in 1850 over half a million tons of coal were exported from Middlesbrough. These statistics will give some idea of the rapid growth of the trade of the new town, which, for the first ten years of its existence, was governed by the Middlesbrough Owners, who laid out the streets, provided for the sanitary arrangements, and supplied public lamps. In 1834 the Middlesbrough Owners erected a gasworks, which in 1856 they sold to the Corporation for £18,201. These works have been several times enlarged, and the gross revenue from them last year was £28,653. For several years the young town was without a church, but in 1836 a movement was set on foot to build one. The Middlesbrough Owners, though Quakers, generously gave the site and at a bazaar £1200 was realised. It seems surprising that a town whose age was not more than six or seven years should have raised so large a sum by such means. The church was opened in 1840, clear of debt; but, before this, there were several Non-conformist places of worship. The Quakers, however, met at Stockton, being conveyed thither every Sunday morning in the horse-railway coach. The first public building was the Exchange, a Grecian structure, which was considered handsome, but is now a dingy place with a smoke-begrimed exterior. It cost £4500, which was raised in £100 shares. There were coal offices here, and a portion of the building was the Exchange Hotel, where, on Oct. 28, 1838, there was a banquet in honour of the visit of the late Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness, in common with the rest of mankind, was ignorant of the existence of a vast mine of wealth which was to be discovered twelve years afterwards, and was destined to raise Middlesbrough to the dignity of being the largest iron-producing town in the kingdom. Soon after Middlesbrough became a port, one or two industries settled there. A pottery was built by a number of gentlemen living in the Cleveland district, and this has been carried on ever since. It is now the property of the Member for the borough. A ship-building yard was also established, and the first vessel—the Middlesbrough—was launched on March 6, 1833. Subsequently a Mr. Holmes was a shipbuilder in the new town, and he built a country residence on the site of the National Provincial Bank. There is now an extensive shipyard—that of Messrs. Raylton, Dixon, and Co.—covering ten acres of ground, and giving employment to 1600 men. Here there are eight vessels in course of construction, and it is expected the tonnage built this year will amount to 25,000, or a carrying capacity of 36,000 tons. H.M.S. Tourmaline was built in this yard, and H.M.S. Dolphin and Wanderer are being laid down. Middlesbrough was included in the port of Stockton until 1860, when it was deemed of sufficient importance to be declared a separate port.

Middlesbrough has not maintained its position as a coal-shipping port, for in 1851 the coal shipments began to fall off, the trade being diverted from Middlesbrough to the Hartlepool, and at present the exports of coal and coke are not more than 100,000 tons per annum. Middlesbrough owes its importance to its iron industry. It has obtained a world-wide name in consequence of its close proximity to a vast deposit of ironstone, which is estimated as covering an area of 200 square miles, with a thickness in the Eston Hills of 13 ft. or 14 ft. Middlesbrough is also near the South Durham coal-field, and it therefore avoids the heavy charges for the carriage of materials which heavily handicap other iron-making districts, particularly in America. The natural advantages of Middlesbrough admirably suit it for the cheap manufacture of iron. The fuel and the ironstone are close at hand, and there is a navigable river to convey the iron away. These advantages, utilised by enterprising men with plenty of capital at their command, have led to Middlesbrough becoming the centre of the great iron-making industry of the north. In Cleveland last year the output of pig iron was 2,510,853 tons, 33 per cent of the entire make of the United Kingdom. There are 156 blast-furnaces, 118 of which are working. The number at Middlesbrough, including Port Clarence and South Bank, is eighty-three, and there are seventy-seven in blast. These furnaces are amongst the largest and most approved in the world. They are from eighty to ninety feet high, and the output from each is about 500 tons per week. To Middlesbrough belongs the credit of demonstrating the great advantages arising from the use of furnaces of large dimensions driven with highly-heated air. The modern blast-furnace is a circular monster, towering high into the air. From the bottom, where there is always a lake of molten iron,



to the top, there is one great fire, ever roaring and seething; and whenever fuel and coke are tipped in, the black giant sends forth a flaring red tongue and fiercely licks in its food.

Our Sketch of Middlesbrough was taken from the top of one of Messrs. Bell Brothers' furnaces at Port Clarence, on the Durham side of the Tees; and several times, when coke and ironstone were being put in, our Artist had to run into a hut for shelter from the blinding smoke and the intense heat. The blast for the furnaces is driven by very large engines. At the works of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., at South Bank, there are a pair the diameter of whose fly-wheels is 20 feet, while the diameter of the steam cylinders is 46 inches. The boilers providing the steam for the blast-engines are heated by the waste gas from the furnaces, not a particle of coal or coke being used. At the works just referred to there is a row of sixteen boilers, which are all in charge of one man, who merely has to regulate the pressure of the gas according to the quantity of steam generated. Some idea of the value of a blast-furnace may be obtained when it is stated that the capital invested in the eighty-three furnaces at Middlesbrough is estimated at four millions sterling. In addition to blast-furnaces, there are also extensive ironworks for the manufacture of ship and boiler plates, angles, and bars. The number of puddling-furnaces alight in 1873 was 330, but the decay of the iron rail trade put most of them out. A good demand for ship-plates has, however, sprung up, and there are 180 furnaces working at this moment. The largest steel-works in the world are at South Bank, where there are eight converters—four ten-ton Bessemer, and four fifteen-ton vessels on the Thomas and Gilchrist process, for the conversion of phosphoric Cleveland iron into steel. At this establishment there is quite a network of railway. The liquid pig-iron is run from the blast-furnace into a ladle on a truck, and is conveyed by a locomotive to a lift which raises the ladle to an elevated railroad, where another locomotive takes it to the converter. After the impurities are blown out of the metal it is again poured into a ladle, whence it is run off into ingots. When the ingot is reheated it is elongated through ponderous rolls worked by an engine of 400-horse power, and finally it is rolled into a rail. Of late years great improvements have been effected in rail plant, and in the manufacture of a rail fewer men are employed than was the case in the days of iron rails. Steel rails are rolled in lengths of 100 feet and 150 feet, and are then cut into the lengths ordered. The works at South Bank belong to Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., and their weekly output of steel is 4000 tons. As at the blast-furnaces, operations are carried on day and night. Forty Brush lamps being used to give light at night, the works present a much brighter appearance than in the daytime.

The founders of this Cleveland iron industry, which has assumed such vast proportions, were Henry William Ferdinand Bolckow, a native of Mecklenburg, and John Vaughan, who began life as an ironworker, working at a scrap-mill. In 1827 Mr. Bolckow went to Newcastle, and entered the office of Mr. C. Allhusen, a corn merchant in that town. Subsequently, he became a partner with that gentleman, and the two did a prosperous business, for when Mr. Bolckow retired, in 1841, he took with him a fortune of between £30,000 and £40,000. This was the capital with which the iron trade at Middlesbrough was established. Mr. Vaughan, who had become the manager of the ironworks of Messrs. Losh, Wilson, and Bell, at Walker-on-Tyne, was known to Mr. Bolckow. They often met on the Quay at Newcastle, and Mr. Bolckow was aware that Vaughan thoroughly understood the business of iron-making and that he was a shrewd, energetic fellow. He was just the man he required; he had the practical knowledge, without which it would have been folly to have invested money in ironworks, and the two went into partnership. But when Bolckow and Vaughan resolved, in the year 1841, to go to Middlesbrough, the new coal-shipping port of 1800 inhabitants, they had no idea that they were founding ironworks at the foot of hills in which was treasured an almost inexhaustible seam of ironstone. The works were built near the river, and about two hundred men were employed. A good business in rail-making was done during the railway mania, when orders were booked at £14 per ton, but the firm were also glad to supply country blacksmiths with iron; indeed, they kept travellers to secure orders from such customers. Bolckow and Vaughan had struggled to contend with during their first ten years as iron manufacturers; but when, in 1850, Mr. Vaughan discovered the main seam of ironstone, their success was assured. In 1852 they built two blast-furnaces at Middlesbrough—the first in the Cleveland district—and since that year their works have from time to time been extended, until now Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. annually raise two million tons of coal in South Durham, and raise out of the Cleveland Hills nearly a million and a half tons of ironstone. The company own twenty-six blast-furnaces, including half a million tons of pig-iron each year, and they possess an extensive plate-mill at Witton Park; while steel rail works at South Bank, which have been established during the past few years, have cost over half a million of money. The capital of the company is two and a half millions, and an industrial army of 10,000 men is employed. Mr. Bolckow was elected the first Mayor, and he was also returned to Parliament, without opposition, in 1868, when the borough was enfranchised. He represented the town till his death, which occurred ten years afterwards. The present member is Mr. Isaac Wilson, who has been identified with the town since 1841. The Mayor is Mr. Charles Willman, C.E., an ironworks valuer and auctioneer. Mr. Vaughan died in 1868, and both the founders of the Cleveland iron trade rest in the quiet churchyard of Marton, the village in which the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, was born.

The population of the municipal borough of Middlesbrough is 55,000, while that of the Parliamentary borough is 72,000. There are fifty miles of streets, which are well laid out, and the various buildings are of a substantial character. The Royal Exchange, where the North of England Iron Market is held, is an improving edifice, which cost £38,000. The railway station, one of the finest in the north, with the bridge at either train entrance, involved an outlay of £100,000. The National Provincial Bank and Messrs. Backhouse's Bank are handsome stone structures; the Post Office is a building worthy of the town; and there are already five churches and several Nonconformist places of worship. The town is well provided with schools; in fact, its School Board was the first formed under the Education Act, and its High School, built at the sole cost of Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., and partners, has accommodation for 250 pupils. There is a Literary and Philosophical society, the foundation-stone of whose hall was laid by Sir Stafford Northcote; and a magnificent park of seventy acres, the gift of the late Mr. Bolckow. The Free Library contains 15,000 volumes, and the news-rooms are open every day, Sunday included. There is a large theatre, also two musical societies; and the town may be said to be provided with all the necessities of modern civilisation.

The Municipality is at least not chargeable with timidity and lack of enterprise. The Corporation loans at this moment amount to £683,052, and £73,567 of borrowed money has been redeemed. In addition to what was done by the Middles-

brough owners in sewerage the town, the Corporation have expended £83,000 in drainage works. The steam ferry across the Tees to Port Clarence, together with land for a bonded warehouse, which has yet to be built, cost £23,352, and land for proposed public buildings at the south side of the town has been acquired at a cost of £16,000. The old Exchange was bought in 1854 for £4244, and was then named Corporation Hall. Negotiations are now pending for its conversion into the Custom House. The Townhall, a small, out of date place, built in 1846, with the market-place, the covered vegetable market, and the commodious beef market, cost the town £20,000. A very useful institution belonging to the Corporation is the fever hospital, which was erected at an expenditure of £7000. This hospital is almost entirely supported out of the rates, very few of the patients being in a position to pay anything; but since it was established the town has been singularly free from diseases of an epidemic character. In 1878, the Town Council made the joint purchase, along with the neighbouring borough of Stockton, of the Stockton and Darlington Waterworks, acquired at the price of £806,000.

Our Illustrations of the public buildings and other objects of local interest are supplied from photographs by Mr. J. G. Kirby, of Edgware-road, London; the Cleveland Photographic Company, Middlesbrough; Messrs. C. J. Dobbs and Co., Middlesbrough, and Messrs. Dobbs and Fry, Redcar; and Mr. S. Hoggard, Coatham. The portrait of Mr. Bolckow is from one by Messrs. R. W. Gibbs and Co., of Middlesbrough; that of Mr. Edward Pease, by Mr. Hoggard; and that of Mr. Joseph Pease, by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. The Middlesbrough statue of Mr. Bolckow is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., of Edinburgh. It is nearly 10 ft. high, and was cast in bronze at the statue foundry of Sir John Steel, R.S.A., of Edinburgh. It stands on a pedestal of red granite, from the Aberdeen Granite Works of Messrs. A. Macdonald, Field, and Co.

### NEW BOOKS.

Fishermen, in the sense of anglers, after the pattern of the immortal Isaac Walton, will surely be delighted with *The Rod in India*: by Henry Sullivan Thomas (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.); naturalists will undoubtedly take a keen interest in it, and readers who have no special bias, who are ready for any form of entertainment, will be both gratified and insensibly instructed by it. It is certainly a huge volume, but there is rather too little than too much of it, if the vastness and the interest of the subject be considered; and it swarms with excellent illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, as a preserved water with fish. It has an index, moreover; it contains "stray crumbs for the naturalist and pisciculturist;" and it is written, as regards the author's own work, with which contributions sent to him by other anglers are incorporated, in a peculiarly quaint and pleasant style, such as his favourite pastime seems to have the power of nearly always inspiring. It is professedly a second edition; but there are second editions and second editions. In the present case it is "nearly half of it a new book;" and there are few second editions for which so much can be said. Be it premised, for the comfort and encouragement of the general reader, that the author has, of deliberate intention, avoided as far as possible the use of learned sesquipedalian appellations in the text, and has banished them, inasmuch as they could not be altogether neglected and omitted, to a foot-note, or, when they could not be excluded entirely from the text, has set them down in company with their equivalents or approximate equivalents in "plain English." This, at least, is what the author declares himself to have done; but the reader will probably think that foot-notes of the sort indicated are conspicuous by absence; and that scientific nomenclature is pretty freely scattered over the pages, not, however, without an accompanying explanation. The author's philanthropic purpose, which ought to be widely and highly appreciated, is to offer himself as a guide, philosopher, and friend to "lovers of the gentle art," who, "condemned by their calling to pass the best years of their existence in India," either do not know that "there is as good fishing to be had in India as in England," or if they do know it, and "know well how to fill a basket in England," find themselves, nevertheless, "at a discount in India." He deals, then, with fishing localities as well as with various kinds of fish, and he gives a list of those localities, so far as he, by much labour, inquiry, and cordial co-operation, has been able to ascertain their site, in the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency, the Bengal Presidency, and the North-West Provinces. He apprehends, however, that "for all his pains, poor man, for all his pains," he has not been able to enumerate more than half of the places that might really be mentioned as offering sport to the anglers in the vast Indian continent, and he calls upon everyone who is a fisherman and a brother to help him with their experience. The prince of Indian fish, so far as the giving of sport is concerned, appears to be the "mahseer;" it is said to afford better sport than is to be got out of the salmon, not that the former makes so long a fight as the latter, but that the resistance is more impetuous and vehement, and the capture, in consequence of the sudden violence, more difficult. The "mahseer" or "great head," as the two Hindustani words of which the name is supposed to be compounded are interpreted to signify, is a carp, but "very different in size, flavour, strength, activity, and so forth from his ignoble namesake in England;" or he may be called a "barbel." He is larger or smaller, according as the river in which he is caught is large or small; he runs from ten pounds to a hundred and fifty; he may or may not be excellent eating, for tastes differ and are not matter for argument; he is so rich that no melted butter or sauce is required or even tolerable, and he is reported, on the authority of natives, to be very good when salted. His main claim upon the angler's respectful attention is the superb sport he affords; and nobody, angler or no angler, can read the account given of the way in which "mahseer" must be fished for without a thrill of emotion. The "murrel" is another very interesting fish which abounds in Indian waters; and "his acquaintance is worth cultivating, for he grows to two and three feet in length, and is not bad eating." He resembles a pike in many ways; and his natural history, as well as the mode of capturing him, is set forth in the most lively and diverting, as well as instructive, manner. And the same remark will apply to every creature and everything, almost, whereof the volume treats. The book indeed can be heartily recommended to every class of intelligent readers, some of whom will probably be both surprised and charmed with the author's short sermon upon a text taken, apparently, from the song wherein it is written that "the mute little fish, though they can't speak, they wish." The author distinctly asserts that "fish speak, hear, smell," and they certainly see without telescope or spectacles. If the work should be considered a little diffuse, yet the diffuseness is no more than appertains to pleasant gossip.

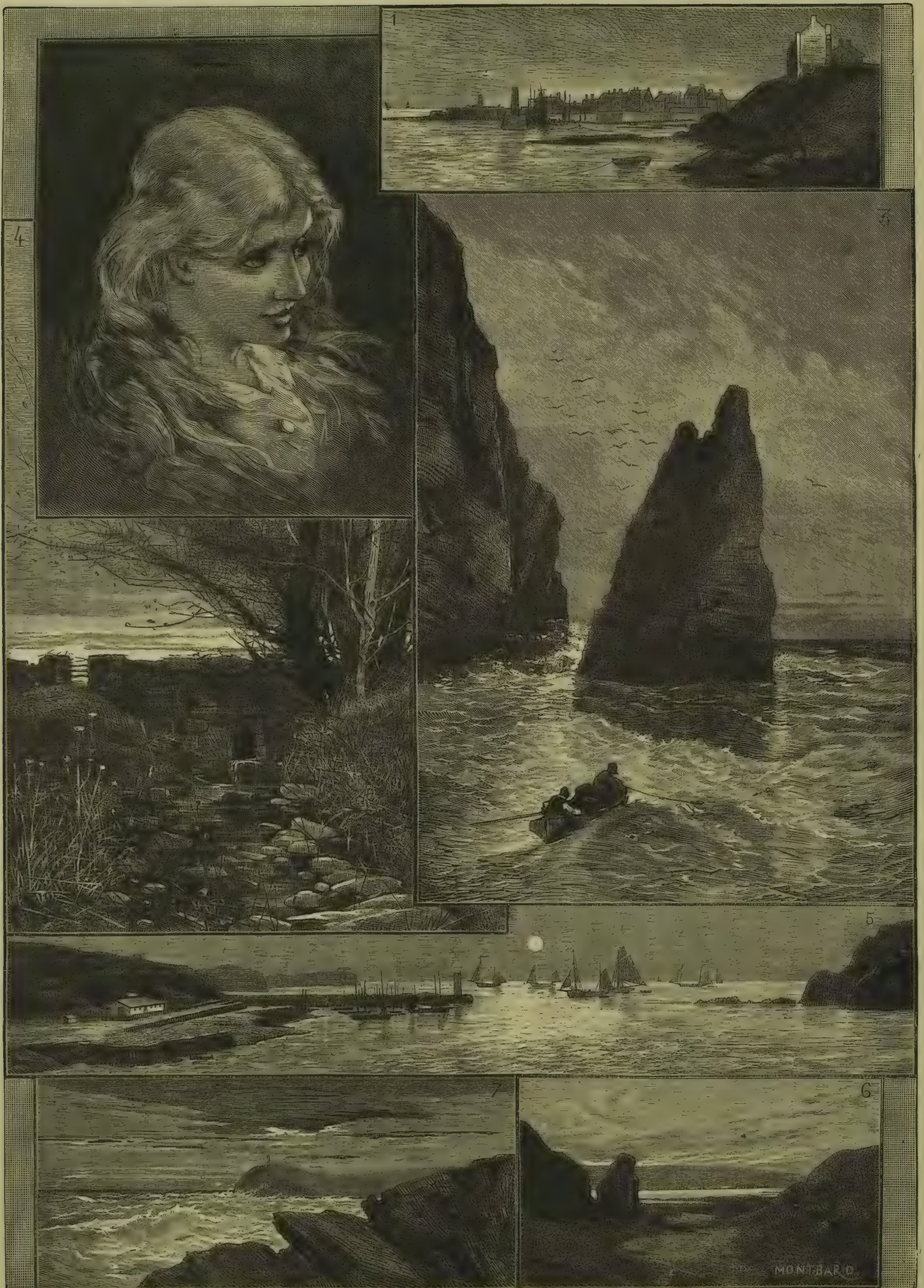
"American notes," if the words had not already been appropriated as a title by a great author now departed, would have done admirably to describe a portion of the two volumes

entitled *To-day in America*: by Joseph Hatton (Chapman and Hall), for the style is, for the most part, the short, jerky sort, more adapted for desultory notes than for a continuous narrative, and it is only a portion of the contents that can be considered to have more to do with America than with England. In fact, the greater part of the second volume might have been written without any personal knowledge of America and Americans. However, the author, as appears from the evidence of the first volume, to say nothing of his own unimpeachable declaration, has been, not once only, across the Atlantic, has had excellent opportunities of making observations, and has presumably made as good use of those opportunities as so keen an observer and so practised a hand at all kinds of writing would be sure to make. The two volumes, it is understood, are composed, to a very considerable extent, of articles, or letters, or both, contributed to newspapers published in the United States and to others published in this country. The topics upon which the author has written are many and diverse, and they are, nearly all, full of interest, from a wonderful performance achieved by Maud S., the celebrated American trotter, to an eloquent discourse or eloquent discourses delivered by Colonel Ingersoll, the far less celebrated American atheist, who is known in his own country, or in some parts of it, by the proud style and title of "The Apostle of Unbelief." In connection with the achievement of Maud S., whose record of a mile in two minutes, ten seconds and three quarters, has been beaten by her to the almost inappreciable amount of a quarter of a second since our author was a witness of her prowess at Chicago, some remarks are made not altogether, if high testimony is to go for anything, in accordance with fact. That the trotting-horse, for instance, is an invention of the Americans is rather more, if American writers say truly, than our Transatlantic cousins would themselves maintain. That they have devoted themselves to a development of it beyond our wildest dreams is, no doubt, quite true; but, if there be no mistake, the Americans obtained their first "trotters" and their first "pacers," as well as their sports of "trotting" and "pacing" from us, among whom those forms of sport could not hold their own against "racing" proper. At any rate, Lord Grosvenor is reported to have backed Mambrino, who was the sire of Messenger, who was the acknowledged "trotting sire" of America, to trot fourteen miles within the hour; and it is on record that the thoroughbred Infidel, by Turk, trotted fifteen miles within the hour in the North of England, at a time when the trotting qualities of thoroughbreds were in dispute: which looks as if a good deal of attention had been bestowed upon trotting in this country before it was abandoned almost entirely to the Americans. However, this is a matter of but small consequence; and so is the question whether it is quite accurate to say that we have now "no 'trotting-horses' so called;" that "we have no trotting-races;" and that "the 'sulky' is unknown in English sporting circles." It is of more consequence to observe that the two volumes abound with very readable narrative, argument, description, and what not, and that, as regards the relations between England and America, the author seems to be inspired by the most admirable sentiments. In conclusion, a protest must be entered against the author's attempt to elevate above its proper rank an extremely low and blasphemous song called "Sam Hall." It is sheer doggrel, with nothing but a certain grimly pathetic humour to redeem it from a charge of commonplace ribaldry. Perhaps, however, the author heard an "improved" version.

Gentlemen, who have been accused of murder, have stood their trial, have been acquitted, and have afterwards, with more or less of suspicion clinging to them and causing them to feel, no doubt, extremely uncomfortable, do certainly, from time to time, appear upon the scene in real life; and there is, therefore, no reason why the hero of a three-volume novel, such as *Alaric Spenceley*: by Mrs. J. H. Riddell (Charles J. Skeet), should not be chosen from that occasionally existent but always rare class, and should not, being perfectly innocent, but precluded by a chivalrous sense of gratitude from proving his innocence, be held up to admiration as a high type of nobility, a model, and a martyr. A reader of the novel, however, is likely to wonder how it came to pass that everybody who is brought into intimate connection with a gentleman under the sort of cloud referred to should not be fully acquainted with the circumstances without the necessity of perusing the usual packet of papers in which heroes of fiction are nearly always compelled at some crisis of their lives to explain the reasons for their mysterious behaviour. Say that the persons to whom the explanation is vouchsafed were children or unborn at the time of the unfortunate occurrences, still they are not likely to have remained in utter ignorance, amidst this world of gossip and scandal, of notorious facts which were duly published in the newspapers of the day, and which would undoubtedly form a topic of conversation as soon as any question arose concerning the extraordinary bearing of the living personage most affected. The novel under consideration, then, may be considered a little weak, perhaps, as regards the development of what may be termed, without any intention of offensiveness, its sensational portion; and faulty construction may seem to betray itself when the main business of a story is almost entirely independent of the secret which should be its central point, and which, after all, should not have been a secret at all. However, it is something like an impertinence to make such remarks touching the work of so experienced and popular a novelist as Mrs. Riddell; they must be taken as mere suggestions of the impression which, so far as the art displayed goes, may be left upon a reader's mind. That the writer exhibits excellence in conception, if the execution be scarcely worthy of it, is undeniable, and her tale may well claim to contain a representation of a "high ideal." There may be an unconscionable obtrusion of meats and drinks, too much space devoted to the somewhat sordid subject of the stomach; but the hero and the heroine are certainly illustrations of a "high ideal," and they are made more conspicuous by the introduction of some more or less amusing foils. Nor are the effects of pathos neglected; the picture of the unselfish, suffering mother is as touching as that of the daughter, worthy of such a mother, is charming.

Recommendation of such a work as *Where to Find Ferns*: by Francis George Heath (Sampson Low and Co.) were quite superfluous; for all whom the little volume may seem to concern it will be sufficient to mention its existence. The author is well known to be an enthusiastic and a competent expert; and his writings are well known to be a treasury of information. There is a chapter devoted to "ferns round London;" but what is to be understood by "round London"? Everybody is aware that London now reaches far away towards every point of the compass; but it is not everybody who will be prepared to agree with the author in considering that "round London" is a phrase applicable to such places as Godalming, Sevenoaks, Reigate, and so on. Otherwise, if London be taken as a centre, all the rest of England may be regarded as "round London." Most people would think that "round London" should be applicable to those places only which are within the postal district.





1. Port St. Mary. 2. A Manx Girl. 3. The Sugar Loaf. 4. On the Road to St. John's. 5. Port Erin. 6. St. Ann. 7. Brada Head, Port Erin.

SKETCHES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—SEE PAGE 358.





THE TOURIST IN VENICE: THE BAND ON THE PIAZZA OF ST. MARK'S.—SEE PAGE 364.



## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF AIRLIE.

The Right Hon. David Graham-Drummond, Earl of Airlie, Baron Ogilvy of Airlie, and Baron Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintrathen, in the Peerage of Scotland, K.T., one of the Representative Peers, and Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland in 1872, died on the 25th ult. His Lordship was born May 4, 1826, the son of David, eighth Earl of Airlie (who had his peerage rights confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1826), by his first wife, Clementina, only child and heiress of Mr. Gavin Drummond, and succeeded his father Aug. 20, 1849. Lord Airlie was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847. He was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in 1872. His Lordship married, Sept. 23, 1851, Henrietta Blanche, second daughter of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, and leaves, with four daughters, two sons. Of the latter, the elder, David Stanley William, Lord Ogilvy, now Earl of Airlie, Lieutenant 10th Hussars, was born Jan. 20, 1856. The Ogilvys, "the bonnie House of Airlie," are a most ancient and distinguished Scottish family. The first Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, elevated to the peerage in 1491, being in that year Ambassador to Denmark, was grandson of Sir Walter Ogilvy, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, who attended the Princess Margaret into France on her marriage with the Dauphin, in 1434. In more modern times the Earls of Airlie, devoted Loyalists, suffered severely for their adherence to the Royal cause.

## SIR PERCY A. CUNINGHAM-FAIRLIE, BART.

Sir Percy Arthur Cunningham-Fairlie, tenth Baronet, of Robertland, Ayrshire, died at Monaco, on the 21st ult. He was born Oct. 22, 1815, the second son of Sir Charles Cunningham-Fairlie, ninth Baronet, by Fanny, his wife, daughter of Sir John Coll, Bart., married, Feb. 5, 1839, Maria, Antonia, daughter of the Hon. William Bowman Felton, of Sherbrook, Lower Canada; and succeeded to the title at the death of his father, June 1, 1859. His eldest son and heir, now Sir Charles Arthur Cunningham-Fairlie, Bart., was born Jan. 2, 1846, and married, Nov. 7, 1867, Caroline Madeline, youngest daughter of Mr. William Fordyce Blair, of Blair, in Ayrshire.

## MR. W. LEE.

Mr. William Lee, of Holborough Court, Kent, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Maidstone, died recently at his seat, near Rochester. He was born Aug. 23, 1801, the third son of Mr. Henry Lee, of Camps Hill, Lewisham, and was senior partner in the firm of Lee, Son and Co., of Rochester and London. From 1853 to 1857 he sat in Parliament for Maidstone, was again returned for that borough in 1859, and continued to represent it till 1870. In politics Mr. Lee was a Liberal. He married, April 2, 1820, Christiana, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, of Theydon, Essex, and leaves two daughters.

MR. JOHNSTONE, OF DUNSLEY MANOR AND FULFORD HALL. Mr. Edward Johnstone, of Dunsley Manor and Fulford Hall, in the county of Warwick, died at Worcester, on the 20th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born April 9, 1804, matriculated as a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1821, and was called to the Bar, but never practised. Being the representative of the Johnstones of Gretna and Newbie, in Scotland, long recognised as an ancient branch of the Johnstones of Johnstone, he opposed the claims of Sir Frederick and Mr. Hope-Johnstone to the dormant titles of Annandale in 1876. The case was before the House of Lords till July of this year, when it was finally decided against Mr. Edward Johnstone, Lord Blackburn observing with respect to him that, whatever might be done in the future, he had not as yet proved his claim to be the eldest male heir to the peerages. He was the eldest son of Dr. Edward Johnstone, of Edgbaston Hall, who died in 1851, and, having never married, his heir is his nephew, Colonel James Johnstone, C.S.I., the Political Agent at Marupur, and now acting as her Majesty's Commissioner for the rectification of the Burmese frontier.

## MR. PHILIP MILES.

Mr. Philip William Skynner Miles, of Kingsweston, in the county of Gloucester, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Bristol 1837 to 1852, and High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1863, died on the 1st inst., aged sixty-five. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Philip John Miles, M.P., of Leigh Court and Kingsweston, by his second wife, Clarissa, daughter of Mr. Samuel Peach, and was half brother of Sir William Miles, first Baronet, of Leigh Court. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest fifteen years, taking a foremost part in the establishment of the Channel docks at Avonmouth, and in the Bristol Port and Pier Railway, and being a liberal supporter of the various charities connected with Bristol. He married, Dec. 21, 1846, Pamela Adelaide, daughter of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., the historian of the Peninsular War.

## We have also to record the deaths of—

Charles Hutchinson, Post-Captain R.N., on the 28th ult., at St. John's Vicarage, Forton, aged ninety-two.

Dr. Addison, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., on the 26th ult., at 10, Albert-road, Brighton, in his eightieth year.

The Rev. Arthur Bruce Knight Campbell, M.A., last surviving son of Dr. James Colquhoun Campbell, Bishop of Bangor, by Blanche, his wife, sister of Lord Aberdare, on the 26th ult., aged thirty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Williams-Bulkeley, 10th Hussars, on the 12th ult., suddenly. He was born March 13, 1840, third son of the late Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., by his second wife, only daughter of Sir T. Stanley-Massey-Stanley, Bart., of Hooton.

The Hon. Mrs. Pare (Geraldine), on the 28th ult., at Clyde House, Ryde. She was the youngest surviving daughter of Lord Henry Fitzgerald (son of James, first Duke of Leinster), by Charlotte, his wife, in her own right Baroness De Ros, and was married, Nov. 25, 1830, to the Rev. Frederic Pare, who died in 1877.

## CHESS.

**PILGRIM (Preston).**—The solution of the first-prize problem was published in our issue of June 25 last. The leading variation is as follows:—1. Kt to Q B sq (dis. ch), Q takes Q; 2. B to K Kt 8th (ch), K to R square (best); 3. Kt to B 6th; and now whatever Black plays he cannot prevent the mate on the fourth move.

**J. G. C. (Finsbury).**—A very pretty conception, but it, unfortunately, has a second solution by way of 1. Kt from Q 4th to K B 3rd, Kt takes Kt (best); 2. Kt takes Kt; and 3. B to R 2nd (mate).

**H. L. (St. Thomas).**—You can procure any of the back numbers of the year mentioned by addressing our publisher.

**J. A. S. (Stockton-on-Tees).**—The copy of *Brentano's Monthly* has come safely to hand, and we are glad that you enjoyed its perusal.

**T. O. (City).**—The Chess Club Directory, published by Barmore and Sons, Paternoster-buildings, contains the information you require. We have not space for it here.

**J. A. B. (Problem 1961 cannot be solved by 1. R to Q B square. The answer to that attack is 1. Kt from R square to B 2nd.**

**H. H. (Wokingham).**—The theme of your problem is too trivial, and it has a second solution by 1. Q to K Kt 7th.

**H. C. (Staines).**—You should persevere with three-move problems. They are, of course, more difficult of solution than problems in two moves, but they are for that reason more interesting to the expert.

**H. N. (Bath).**—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken; but the game, presenting no points of interest, is unsuitable. You do not state with whom it was played.

**M. C. A. (Grand Hotel).**—Your last is the correct solution, and it is acknowledged below. The other we do not understand, as there is no Knight en prise of a White Pawn.

**E. P. W. (Southampton).**—The solution you require is 1. B to R 3rd, P takes B; 2. Q to R 8th, and Q mates next move according to Black's play.

**R. A. (Leamington).**—We have directed attention to your suggestion below.

**XAVIER (Brussels).**—You can send the solutions in either the French, German, or English notation.

**D. W. K. (Brighton).**—Write to Mr. H. C. Allen, 5, Union-square, New York. There is no agent for *Brentano's Monthly* in this country.

**G. H. T. (Stamford-hill).**—Your problem shall be examined.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1955 and 1956 received from Henry Levi of St. Thomas, and of Nos. 1957, 1958, and 1959 from Va (U.S.).**

**CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1960 received from H. Hampton.**

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1961 received from S. Farrant, E. Elsbury, Nerina, C. Darragh, G. Postbrooke, T. Greenbank, Kitten, H. K. Awdry, N. S. Harris, A. M. Colborne, J. G. Anstee, L. L. Greenaway, G. W. Law, R. H. Brooks, M. C. Arnot, H. Hampton, Dr. F. St., and Joseph Ainsworth.**

**HAZARD SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1962 received from Shadforth, J. R. (Rlyth), W. J. Sedgfield, Juvenia, J. B. J. Hall, K. Kite (Bridgewater), M. C. Arnot, R. H. Brooks, Julia Short, James Dobson, C. G. Bennett (Leeds Chess Club), J. Alois Schumcke, F. G. Parsloe, T. H. Holdron, W. J. Rudman, F. Ferris, E. Elsbury, R. Gray, Jupiter Junior, J. G. Anstee, W. Hillier, T. Greenbank, A. Harper, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, An. Old Hand, Elsie, C. Oswald, R. T. Kemp, R. T. Swedell, H. Blacklock, E. Casella (Paris), C. S. Coxe, R. J. Vines, S. Lowndes, D. W. Kell, Nerina, M. O'Halloran, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), R. Jessop, J. Perez Ventoso, C. Edmundson Hereford, F. Johnstone, E. L. G. Langibby, A. C. Staines, F. H. Willett, Amo Kam, T. Cottman, J. M. Burnet, E. Loudon, J. W. W. 64, Wandsworth-road, J. L. Thornhill, Seaton, H. Bristol, Alfred W. Hale, John Balfour, Norman Rumbelow, Smutch, W. Biddle, D. L. A. (Harrogate), H. Noyes, J. H. Sexty (Winchcomb), and Pilgrim.**

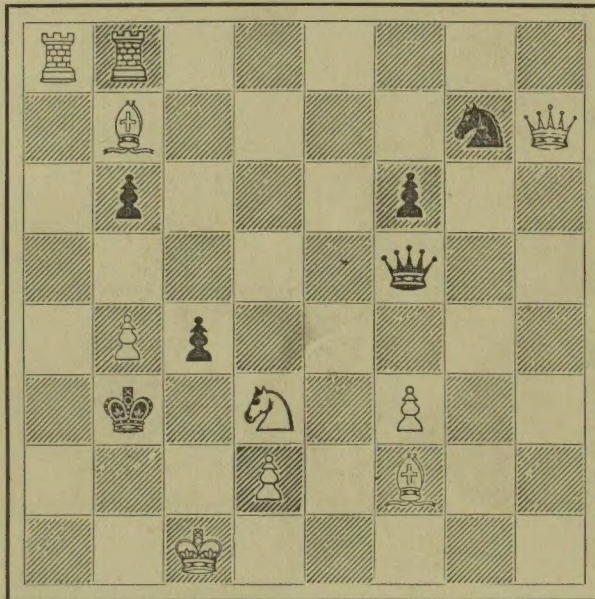
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1961.

**WHITE.**  
1. Q to Q R sq  
2. Q to B 6th  
3. Kt mates or discovers check and mate.

\*If 1. K moves, then 2. Kt takes Kt (ch), and if 1. Kt moves, then 2. B takes Kt. &c. As we intimated in our last issue, the Black Pawn at Q Kt 6th on the diagram of this problem should be White.

PROBLEM No. 1964.  
By F. O'NEIL HOPKINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game, occurring in the tournament now in progress at the New Orleans Chess Club, between Dr. MAX UERWITZ and Mr. JAMES WISBAY.

(Gioco Piano.)

|                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>WHITE (Dr. U.)</b> | <b>BLACK (Mr. W.)</b> | <b>WHITE (Dr. U.)</b> | <b>BLACK (Mr. W.)</b> |
| 1. P to K 4th         | P to K 4th            | 22. P to K 5th        |                       |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd      | Kt to Q B 3rd         |                       |                       |
| 3. B to B 4th         | B to B 4th            |                       |                       |
| 4. Castles            | Kt to K B 3rd         |                       |                       |
| 5. Kt to B 3rd        |                       |                       |                       |
|                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 6. P to Q 3rd         | P to K 3rd            |                       |                       |
| 7. P to K R 3rd       | Kt to K 2nd           |                       |                       |
|                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 8. B to K 3rd         | B to K 3rd            |                       |                       |
| 9. P to Q 4th         | P takes P             |                       |                       |
| 10. B takes P         | B takes B             |                       |                       |
| 11. Q takes B         |                       |                       |                       |
|                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 12. B to Kt 5th       | Kt to Q B 3rd         |                       |                       |
| 13. B takes Kt        | B to Q 2nd            |                       |                       |
| 14. P to K 4th        | B takes B             |                       |                       |
|                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 15. K R to K sq       | R to K sq             |                       |                       |
| 16. Kt to Q 2nd       | R to K 3rd            |                       |                       |
| 17. R to K 3rd        | P to Q Kt 3rd         |                       |                       |
| 18. P to Q Kt 4th     | B to Kt 2nd           |                       |                       |
| 19. Q R to K 5th      | P to Q B 4th          |                       |                       |
|                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 20. Q to B 4th        | P takes P             |                       |                       |
| 21. Q takes P         | P to Q 4th            |                       |                       |

Dr. Lange's attack, 5. P to Q 4th, is usually adopted by the best players; but 5. P to Q B 3rd is probably better than either that or the text move. The latter, however, should lead to an even game, which is as much as may be expected from this opening.

White might have secured a decisive advantage here by 24. Q takes Q P. If Black, in reply to that move, take Kt with Kt, White plays 25. Q takes Q (ch), winning the exchange; and if 24. B to R 3rd, then 25. Kt to Kt 6th, B to Kt 2nd, 26. P to Q B 4th, and wins a piece.

He is in too much haste to win the Pawn, and falls into a trap in consequence.

From this point to the end Black plays in very good style.

Permitting Black to capture the K B P with Queen would have been equally disastrous.

Better than 31. Q to Q 4th, to which White replies with 32. K to R 2nd.

32. K takes B R to Q 6th (ch)

33. K to Kt 2nd P to B 7th

34. P to K 6th Q to B 5th

35. Q to K 8th (ch) K to R 2nd

36. P takes P,

and Black announced mate in four moves.

The mysterious chessplayer, "Mephisto," announces his intention of giving an exhibition of his peculiar powers, for the benefit of the "guiding spirit," at his rooms, 48A, Regent-circus, on Saturday, the 8th inst., from two to eleven o'clock p.m. As the "Guiding Spirit" is an accomplished chessplayer, we hope he will have a good house on the occasion.

A new club has been founded at Newport, Mon., under the title of the Isea Chess Club. The members meet for play on the evenings of Monday and Thursday in each week.

There was a "smoking concert" at the Woolwich Chess and Draughts Club on the 26th ult., when the members assembled for the first time in their new Hall in Brewer-street, Woolwich. The club numbers about two hundred members; but, as only a small minority play chess, that game is played only on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. There must be many amateurs of chess residing in Woolwich and the neighbourhood; and now that a self-contained, well-ventilated hall is provided for the practice of the game, we hope they will avail themselves of the privilege.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 9, 1880) of Mr. Erasmus Alvey Darwin, late of No. 6, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by William Erasmus Darwin and George Howard Darwin, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £157,000. The testator leaves all his real estate and his residence, with the household furniture and effects, to his brother, Charles Robert Darwin; £100 to each of his executors; and one year's wages to each of his servants who have been twelve months in his service at his death. As to the residue of the personalty, he bequeaths three sixths to his said brother; one sixth to the children of his late sister, Mrs. Marianne Parker; one sixth to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Sarah Wedgwood; and one sixth to his cousin, Hensleigh Wedgwood.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1879), with two codicils (dated Dec. 16, 1880; and April 8, 1881), of Mr. John Wingfield Stratford, late of Addington Park, Kent, who died on May 8 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by John Wingfield Malcolm and Francis Edward Gruse, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £73,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Wingfield Stratford, £800, and his furniture and effects at St. Vincent's, and his said property known as St. Vincent's, for life; and portions are provided for his younger children. All his real estate he settles on his son, Edward John Wingfield Stratford. The books, pictures, statues, and articles of virtu at his mansion house, Addington Park, are made heirlooms to go with the estate.

The will (dated April 10, 1878), with a codicil (dated June 29, 1881), of Mr. Douglas Robert Glyn, late of the East India Club, St. James's-square, and of Sutton Montis, Somersetshire, who died on Aug. 18 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Emma Alice Glyn, the widow, and the Rev. Hubert James Medlycott, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £50,000. The testator gives to his wife £1500 and his household furniture and effects (except plate), horses and carriages; she is also to have the use of the plate for life, after which it is to go to his brother; to his niece, Mrs. Julia Ann Medlycott, £5000; to his wife's niece, Alice Barnes, £2000; and several legacies to friends. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, then for his brother for life, and at his decease for all his said brother's children, except Mrs. Medlycott.

The Scotch confirmation (dated Aug. 22 last), under seal of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the will of Mr. William Graham, late of Lambhill, near Glasgow, who died on July 1 last, granted to Miss Margaret Graham and Miss Helen Graham, the sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitelaw or Graham, William Alexander Campbell, Mathew Pearce Campbell, and William Lochore Brown, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 16th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to nearly £44,000.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1868) of Mr. Henry Higgins, late of Northampton, merchant, who died on Aug. 3 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by James Wetherell and Thomas Battsam Turnell, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £43,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins, an annuity of £150; and the residue of his property equally between his four children, Elizabeth, Ellen, John Anderson, and Emily.

The will (dated June 3, 1876) of Mr. James Allen, late of Duppas Hill, Croydon, who died on Aug. 30 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Catherine Allen, the widow, and executrix, the personal estate exceeding in value £32,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, the cash in the house, and all his furniture and effects; £500 each to his children, Cassandra, George, James, Catherine, and Henry; and legacies to his brother-in-law and his wife; and to servants. The income of the residue of his property is to be paid to his wife for life; at her death he gives £1500 to each of his three younger children, James, Catherine, and Henry, to equalise their portions with their brother and sister; and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his five children.

The will (dated May 2, 1881) of Miss Catherine Maria Gordon, late of No. 51, Onslow-gardens, Kensington, who died on June 22 last, at Spa, Belgium, has been proved by John William Wildy, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £23,000. There are bequests to testatrix's brother, James Davidson Gordon, and to Mrs. Cameron; and all her real estate and the residue of the personalty are to be held upon trust to pay the income to her said brother for life; at his death numerous legacies are directed to be paid, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between her said brother's children.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1880) of Colonel Sir Henry Atwell Lake, K.C.B., late of No. 3, Onslow-crescent, who died on Aug. 17 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 14th ult. by Atwell Peregrine Macleod Lake, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator specially bequeaths to his said son the sword of honour and silver salver presented to him by the inhabitants of Ramsgate, on his return from the Russian war, his Kars medal, all his orders, and a painting in oil of Lady Lake by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and there are bequests to his other sons and to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his sons Atwell and Edward, his other children being provided for in other ways.

C. G. C.

## THE NEW PEERS.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the undermentioned persons:—

William Montagu, Marquis of Tweeddale, by the title of Baron Tweeddale, of Yester, in the county of Haddington.

William Ulick Tristram, Earl of Howth, by the title of Baron Howth, of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Donald James, Baron Reay, by the title of Baron Reay, of Durness, in the county of Sunderland.

Sir Harcourt Vanden Bempde-Johnstone, Bart., by the title of Baron Derwent, of Hackness, in the North Riding of the county of York.

Sir Henry James Tufton, Bart., by the title of Baron Hothfield, of Hothfield, in the county of Kent.

Sir Dudley Coultis Marjoribanks, Bart., by the title of Baron Tweedmouth, of Edington, in the county of Berwick.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the East and West India Dock Company, held yesterday week, the directors were authorised to proceed with the scheme for the construction of a new dock at Tilbury, at an estimated cost of £1,100,000. An amendment received the support of only five shareholders.

A special meeting of the proprietors of the National Bank was recently held at the offices, Old Broad-street—Mr. Massey, M.P., presiding—to consider a proposal for the adoption of limited liability, that principle having been recommended by the directors and adopted by the proprietors in Dublin. The proposal submitted was agreed to, and a meeting was subsequently held to confirm the resolution.



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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.  
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.  
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1880.  
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.  
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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"D. MAISON."  
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KOFFER, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

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"Morning Advertiser."  
"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

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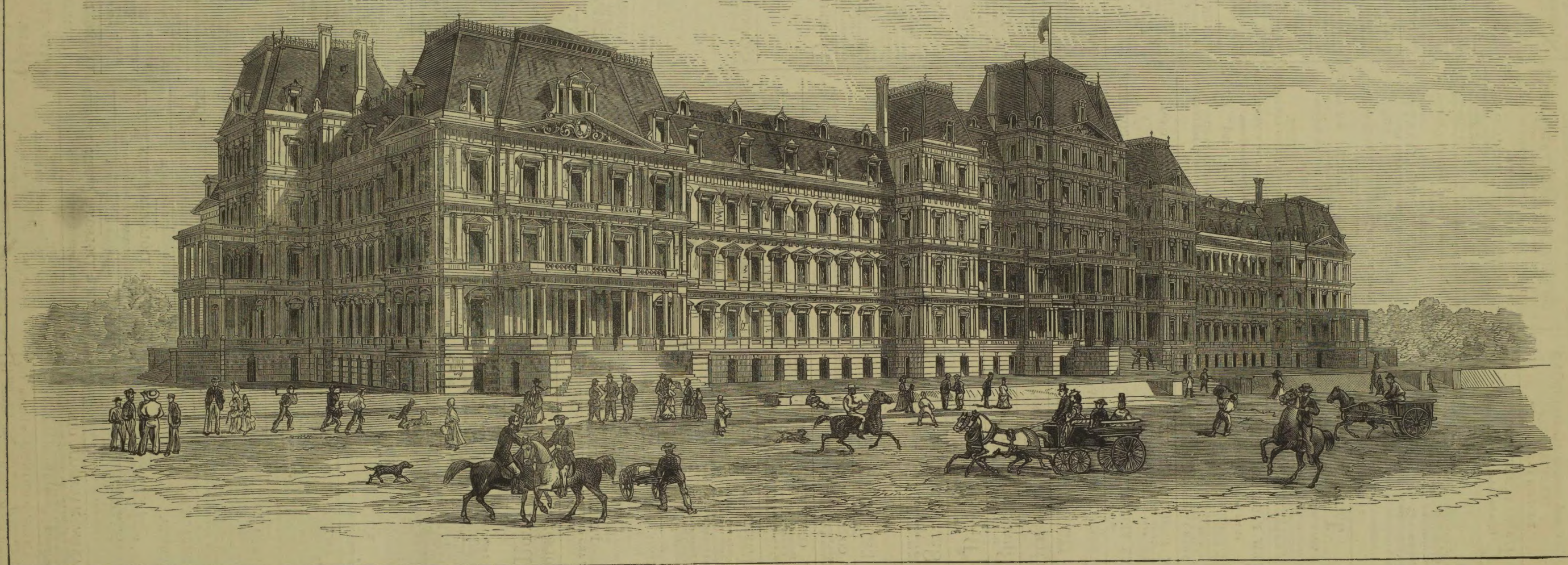
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THE ARMY AND NAVY BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WASHINGTON.

## THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL.

The city of Washington, the Federal Capital of the American Union, has during several months past, been the scene of prolonged trials and sufferings of extreme personal and public interest. Our illustration of part of the United States' Government Offices in that city may follow those which have been devoted to the subject of the lamented death of President Garfield. Washington, named in honour of the illustrious military and political champion and first President of the Great Republic, which now has fifty millions of citizens, is situated on the north bank of the Potomac, at the head of its estuary, above one mile wide at this place, and three hundred miles from the Atlantic up the inlet called Chesapeake Bay. It is not included within any of the States of the Union, but in the metropolitan Federal District of Columbia, having Maryland adjacent to it on the north side of the Potomac, and Virginia on the opposite side of that river. The city was founded in 1791, and became the seat of the Federal Government in 1800; but having no commerce or productive industry, its population consists only of those attracted by the Sessions of Congress and the Government official business. These great national interests are locally centred in two imposing piles of

building—namely, the Capitol, in which the Senate and the House of Representatives, forming the Congress or Parliament of the United States, assemble for legislative deliberations; and the Executive Mansion, commonly called “The White House,” which is the President's official residence, surrounded in an open square by the offices of some of the principal Ministries, those of the Secretary of State, the Treasury, the Army, and the Navy. The Capitol is a vast edifice with a grand dome, within a spacious railed inclosure, in the centre of the city. A mile or more along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol reaches the White House, which is of white freestone, with Ionic pilasters, not especially magnificent, with grounds of twenty acres extending to the river. On the other side of the mansion is Lafayette-square, with an equestrian statue of President Jackson. The Government Offices we have mentioned are to the right and left of the White House; but that of the Secretary of the Interior, with the Post Office and the admirable Patent Office, is in another part of the city, though not above half a mile distant.

The new dry dock at Cardiff, which has cost £60,000, was opened on Thursday week, the first steam-ship to enter being the *Cyfarthfa*, owned by Messrs. Morell Brothers.

## THE TOURIST IN VENICE.

The romantic historical associations of this noble old city of Northern Italy will always tempt the tourist who crosses the Alps to pay it a visit; but October is not the best time of the year for Venice. Indeed, the climate in autumn cannot be recommended, being often chilly and foggy, while the summer heat is oppressively sultry. Venice, like Rome, is most delightful in spring; but the majority of English travellers, if they have any business or professional or social duties, cannot well leave their own country at that season. They will be sure, however, to find plenty of objects, at any time, worthy of intelligent curiosity and admiration. By the mere situation of this city, built on a cluster of islets, or rather banks and shoals, of the seacoast, there being little or no tide at the head of the Adriatic, a piquant sense of strangeness and originality is imparted to the visitor's mind; and the novel experience of being in a close-built town intersected by a hundred small canals, with several hundred bridges, though only the Grand Canal, with its Rialto, offers much that is stately or beautiful to view, has a rather stimulating effect on the fancy. The open sea is far off beyond the sandbanks that shut in the Lagoon, though a navigable channel

is left, but the glory of a marine prospect is denied to Venice. Urban palatial architecture, with the gorgeous splendours of St. Mark's Cathedral, and the opportunity of inspecting famous treasures of fine art, must be the chief enjoyment of the tourist here. The centre of his daily saunterings will naturally be the Piazza di San Marco, or St. Mark's Place, with the adjacent Piazzetta fronting the Doges' Palace. The magnificent decorations of the church, its rich display of coloured marbles and of sculptured ornament, and its imposing Byzantine design, have been frequently described. Every reader is acquainted likewise with the two renowned columns or pillars in this square, the one bearing aloft the bronze Lion of St. Mark, the other a statue of the Patron Saint. The Campanile, or bell-tower, with the Loggia of Sansovino, the stately buildings of the Procuratie, the Zecca, and especially the Doges' Palace, which overlooks the broader expanse of water below the Grand Canal, form an imposing combination of dignified public edifices, though too much cramped in a narrow and irregular space. It is an agreeable promenade in the evening, to hear the music of a military band, provided that the mosquitos of the Riva dei Schiavoni be not too unmerciful, when they “smell the blood of an Englishman.”